BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1826. [NUMBER 1779.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

A CARD.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY, will be held in the Vestry of St Thomas' Church, on this day the 30th instant, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon.

T. CARR,
JAMES CLOW, } *Secretaries.*

BOMBAY,
30TH SEPT. 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL sell by Public Auction, on this day the 30th instant.

An Invoice of handsome English-made Shawls, Black, White, and Scarlet &c. imported on the late arrivals.

Bombay, September 30th 1826.

Views in Germany and Sicily.

A BRILLIANT and pleasing series of PRINTS, forming a noble specimen of the graphic art.

Consisting of the Public Buildings, Picturesque Views, and extensive Scenery, in Germany and Sicily, from drawings on the spot by P. Dewent and Captain Battyé.

*** They are Proof Impressions and extremely rare, will be a valuable acquisition to the portfolio of a pattern of the fine arts.

On sale at MESSRS. KEMPT AND CO.

Bombay, 30th September 1826.

KEMPT AND Co.

HAVE for Sale on Commission, two Stanhopes, with Harness, imported on the Hannah.

Bombay, September 30th 1826.

Just arrived from England,

THE Lady's Magazine for March April and May 1826, containing the latest London Illustrations of Ladies in costume, coloured, and Illustrations to the Tales of the Crusaders by the Author of Waverley, Portrait of Lord Byron, with original and interesting papers, forming an agreeable miscellany.

*** Ladies who wish to become subscribers to the Lady's Magazine are requested to leave their names at Messrs. KEMPT and Co who will undertake the work immediately on its arrival.

The Lady's Magazine for May contains the latest Fashions, and an illustration to "Woodstock" just published.

Portraits of Liston in the characters of Lubin Log, as Grogan in Quite Correct, as Paul Pry, Maw-worm, Dominie Sampson, Baillie Nicol Jarvi.

Portrait of Mr. Mathews at home, 1826
Designs for Carriagesecoloured, of the fashion of the day.

Portrait of Lord Byron, proofs.

Illustrations to Tale of the Crusaders.

Bombay, 30th Sept. 1826.

FOR SALE,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOEVER IT MAY CONCERN,
On MONDAY the 2d Proximo,
AT NOON,
At the Godown of the Subscribers,

FORTY Bags Gram,
Three Barrels Tar,
One Barrel Pitch,
and Six Pine Spars,
Landed here ex Elphinstone, McLean, from Calcutta.

RITCHIE STEUART AND CO.
Bombay, 28th September 1826.

FOR SALE,

A SET of neat BUNGALOWS, adapted for the Esplanade, , with wooden floors, venetian frames, doors, &c. Apply to the Head Purvoe at the Courier Office.

Bombay, 30th September 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY next the 5th proximo,

CALCUTTA made Wellington and Top Boots, Walking Shoes, Hood Hides, Calf and Sheep Skins, to close an account.

A Box of Glass Bugle and Amber Beads, Telescopes by Dollond, Mahogany Medicine Chests, Tea Caddies, Dressing Cases, Desks, Japan Dish Covers, plated Tea Pots, Wall Shades, Knives and Forks, plated Cruit Stands, Gilt Watches, and a variety of other Articles.

Meadows Street, 30th September 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

THE first part of Grindlay's Scenery, Costumes, and Architecture, of the Western Side of India, containing Six beautifully colored Engravings, published by Ackerman.

PRICE RUPEES 30.

The subjects are, a Scene in Bombay; Approach of the Monsoon, Bombay Harbour; the Shaking Minarets, Ahmedabad; Ancient Temple at Hulwud; the Rajah of Cutch with his Vassals; Mountains of Aboo in Guzerat.

Meadows Street, 30th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
THE FOLLOWING
CHINA GOODS
JUST IMPORTED,
VIZ.

KNOTWOOD and Rosewood Portable Desks.

Ivory Fans, Card Cases, Parasol Sticks, Pincushions, Needle and Netting Cases, Wrist Counters, &c.

Sandlewood Fans and Card Cases, Tortoiseshell Combs and Snuff Boxes.

Gauze and Satin Gown Pieces, Crape Scrafs, Shawls and Tippets.

Camlet and Crape Coats and Jackets.

Souchong Tea, per 10 Catty Box Rs. 9
Hyson Ditto Ditto, ... " 17
Sugar Candy per ½ Tub ..... " 9

Meadows Street, 30th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN INVOICE OF
PARKER'S SUPERIOR
FOWLING PIECES, &c.

FITTED up with every apparatus in mahogany and leather travelling cases, comprising,

Best double barrelled Guns, on the new and improved principle of Percussion, each ..... Rs 525
Single-barrelled Ditto .....275 and 300
Double Ditto for Flints 40
A Superior Rifl barrelled Gun .. 375
Ditto Rifle-barrelled Tiger Do. for ¼ ounce balls 375
Double barrelled Pistols 375
Officers' Holster Ditto 150
Regulation Infantry Swords with black or white Waist belts 55

Meadows Street, 30th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A LIGHT
ENGLISH BUILT
DENNET,
NEARLY NEW

PRICE RUPEES 700.

Meadows Street, 30th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
FINE LANCASHIRE
HAMS,

PRICE PER POUND Rs. 0-3-0,
JUST IMPORTED PER MORO CASTLE FROM LIVERPOOL.

Meadows Street, 30th September 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
THE
ORIENTAL HERALD,
For February, March, April, May and June,

PRICE RUPEES 5 PER COPY.

Meadows Street, 30th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE

BUGGY Harness, per set, ...Rs. 125 and 150
Chariot Harness, ... 400 and 450

Meadows Street, 30th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION,
AN ELEGANT
LONDON MADE
TANDEM CART,
WITH BROWN
TANDEM HARNESS,
HOOD, AND APRON, COMPLETE,

The Property of a Gentlemen leaving the Presidency.

PRICE RUPEES 1000.

Meadows Street, 30th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
SOME VERY SUPERIOR
ST. JULIEN'S CLARET,
IN 3 DOZEN BOXES,

PRICE PER DOZEN RS. 10.

Meadows Street, 30th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH SUPPLY
OF
MANILLA CHEROOTS,
PRICE RUPEES 4-2-0
PER HUNDRED.

Meadows Street, 30th Sept. 1826.

DADABHOY EDULJEE

HAS for sale at his Shop, near Meyajee Borah's Shop, at Bazar Street, the best quality MANILLA CHEROOTS, purchased from Ship Good Success, each Box containing 1000 Cheroots, at 25 Rupees per thousand.

Bombay, 28th September 1826.

Loch Fyne Herrings
AND REAL
HIGHLAND WHISKY.
Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE Received for Sale, a Small quantity of the above Articles, just landed from the Crown; which they will dispose of, for ready money, at Rupees 30 per dozen for the Whisky and Rupees 8 per Firkin for the Herrings.

Bombay, 30th September 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE received, by the Ship Recovery, a few Copies of WOODSTOCK, by the Author of Waverley, for sale on Commission.

Bombay, 30th September 1826.

PALE SHERRY WINE.

MESSRS. ADAMSKINNER AND CO. have received, per Ship Boyne, from London, a few Butts of superior Pale Sherry Wine, same quality as that sold by them last year, and so highly approved of.

PRICE 750 RS. PER BUTT.

Bombay, 29th Sept. 1826.

Messrs. Sprague and Co.

HAVE for sale, Specimens in Mineralogy, Geology and Conchology, in neat Mahogany Cabinets, with descriptive Catalogue, by Mawe.

Also Mr. Mawe's various publications connected with the above subjects, including his Treatise on the Use of the Blowpipe; on Diamonds and Precious Stones; with plain and colored plates, &c &c. &c.

Bombay, 29th September 1826.

Messrs. Sprague and Co.

BEG to intimate that they have received, with their recent extensive investments, a further supply of PRIME SODA WATER in three sizes, viz. large and small pints and half pints.

Bombay, 29th September 1826.

Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co.
IN FORBES'S STREET,

BEG leave most respectfully to acquaint their Customers and the public, that they have exposed for sale the following Articles lately imported—Fine York Hams, Pine, Berkeley, and Stilton Cheeses, Salted Salmon, Tongues, Bloom Raisins, &c. &c.

Bombay, 29th September 1826.

LOTTERY,

PROPOSED for the disposal of sundry original PICTURES from Italy, of the old School, and an elegant French Alabaster 15-day Clock, at their invoice cost, being Rupees 2,920, to be divided into 73 numbers at 40 Rupees per number and to consist of Six Prizes, viz.

1st. Prize—The decapitated Head of St. John, by Leonarde de Vinci, ... Rs. 1,760
2d. do.—An Elegant French Alabaster 15-day Clock, by Breguet and Sons ..... " 410
3d. do.—A Landscape, by Dectcher, ... " 300
4th. do.—Two portraits, viz. St. Cicelia by Giogion, and An Unknown, by Francisco Bouvin, ... " 200
5th. do.—Fruit,—by Fiammingo, and A Madona, from the School of Corregio, ... " 150
6th do—A lot of eight other Pictures, by various masters, .. " 100

As soon as the Lottery may be filled up, and the money collected, due notice will be given, when the drawing will take place, at Messrs. HIGGS AND BRIGGS'S Auction Rooms, where there is a Book for the reception of the names of Subscribers.

Gentlemen at the Outstations desirous of taking numbers, are requested to signify the same to their Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1826.

First Calcutta Lottery
OF 1827.

A few TICKETS of the above Lottery are shortly expected, and may be had at the Office of BALCRISTNA AND GOPALL, at 120 Rupees each.

BALCRISTNA AND GOPALL,

REQUEST all those not remitting their Instalments, will be pleased to remit all their arrears, and continue remitting future Instalments regularly, to prevent their having recourse to adopt the measures for such delay alluded to in the terms of their House.

Bombay, 21st September 1826.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON,

THE FINE SHIP

BRITANNIA A. 1.

BURTHEN 500 TONS,

Wm. Bourchier R. N.

COMMANDER,



WAS to leave England on or before the 12th July, and may be expected here early in November.

This Ship has had a thorough refit in England, been new coppered, had her accommodations altered and enlarged, and is now as neatly fitted up as any vessel that visits Bombay.—The Britannia carries a Surgeon, and will be dispatched from this in December.

Plans of her accommodations may be seen, and further particulars learnt, on application at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 30th Septemb[illegible] 1826.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON,

TO TOUCH AT TELLICHERRY,

THE NEW ENGLISH BUILT SHIP

BOYNE,

BURTHEN 450 TONS,

D. Miller, Commander,



WILL be dispatched from Bombay on or about the 15th Proximo. For plans of her accommodations and further particulars apply to Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS, or to M. BROWN Esq. of Tellicherry.

The Boyne carries a regular Surgeon.

Bombay, 30th Sept. 1826.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

RECOVERY,

OF 550 TONS BURTHEN,

Henry C. Chapman,

COMMANDER,



WILL be dispatched to London on the 15th of November, and is to touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

This Ship is elegantly fitted up for passengers, and carries a regular Surgeon Apply to the Commander at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

Bombay, 30th Sept. 1826.

BUNGALOWS.

FOR SALE,



A complete set of Bungalows, made of the best materials, and in the best manner, for an Esplanade Residence. Particulars may be had on application at the Courier Office.

Bombay, 30th September 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of GEORGE TAYLOR, late of Bombay, Esquire, deceased, late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Side of the said Court; all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 22d day of September 1826.

J. B GRAHAM,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ROBERT McDOWELL, deceased, gentleman, late Superintendent of the Government Lithographic Press, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Side of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated the 22d day of September 1826.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, Estate and Effects whatsoever, of GEREE CALLOO, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, may be granted to GUZEE, Widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 27th day of September 1826.

GRANT AND WEST,
PROCTORS.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી ખુંબઇવાલો ફીનકુ મરનાર ગીરી ફકાલુ ની માલ મીલકતનુ અખત્યાર નાંખુ લેવા શાકુ શ્રી ખુંબઇ ની ખુડીકોર્ટની સુપરીમ કોરટમાં એ મરનાર ની વીધવા જી એ બાઇએ અરજ કીધી છે જે મણે મલે—એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો એનાં બાબશતા કોએ તેનાંએાને જાહેર થાએ તા ૨૭ મી સપટેમબર ૧૮૨૬ *

ગારાંટ નથા વકીલ

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, Estate and Effects whatsoever, of JOHN SMALL ROBERTSON, late a Lieutenant in His Majesty's Second Regiment of Foot, deceased, may be granted to PATRICK STEWART and JAMES JOHNSTON, of Bombay, Merchants, trading and carrying on business under the name style and firm of PATRICK STEWART AND COMPANY, as Creditors on the Estate of the said JOHN SMALL ROBERTSON, deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 27th day of September 1826.

GRANT AND WEST.
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of JOHN SCOTT, late of Bombay, deceased, may be granted to JOSHUA HUMPHRYS and HENRY INGLE, the Executors therein named, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 29th day of September 1826.

C. E. MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, late of Bombay, British subject, and a Clerk in the Chief Secretary's Office, deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Side of the said Court; all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 29th day of September 1826.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCLAMATION.

WASSADEW SADASEW, a Native Writer in the Adawlut at Tannah, in the Northern Conkan, having been tried and found guilty of EMBEZZLING PUBLIC MONEY intrusted to his charge, and with having erased and altered, with the intention of deceiving, and preventing his fradulent practices from being discovered, certain receipts passed by the Collector of the Northern Conkan and his Assistants; the Honorable the Governor in Council, in announcing the dismission of the said Wassadew from his situation, is pleased to declare him incapable of again serving Government in any public capacity whatever.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Acting Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
25th September, 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in C

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20TH SEPTEMBER 1826.

No. 262 of 1826.—The furlough granted to Lieutenant Thomas R. Gordon, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 31st of March last, is extended, on sick certificate, to the 15th of August 1827.

No. 263 of 1826.—In consequence of the lamented death of Lieutenant Colonel Mackintosh, of the Artillery, the following promotions are made.

Regiment of Artillery.

Senior Major L. C. Russel to be Lieutenant Colonel, Senior Captain W. G. White to be Major, and Senior 1st Lieut. M. C. Decluzeau to be Captain, in succession to Mackintosh deceased,—Date of rank 31st May 1826.

Bombay Castle, 21st September 1826.

No. 264 of 1826.—The following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is republished for the information of the Army under this Presidency.

No. 170 A OF 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 3d Aug. 1826

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, having taken into consideration the heavy losses and expences incurred by the Troops European and native, who were employed in the late war in Ava, Arracan, and the sea coast of the Burmese Territory, has been pleased to resolve, that a donation of six months full or field rate of Batta shall be granted to all the Officers, non-Commissioned officers, and staff, (including permanent Establishments not in receipt of increased rate of pay for this special service) who were so employed for a period of not less than 12 months This period to be calculated from the date of landing in the Burmese Territory until the final termination of hostilities on the 24th February 1826, or re-embarkation, whichever may have occurred first.

2d—To the officers and men of the Ava and Arracan forces, whose period of actual service within the Burmese Territory falls short of twelve months, the Governor General in Council is pleased to grant a donation of three months Batta.

3d.—His lordship in Council is further pleased to grant the donation of six or three months Batta, respectively, as the case may be, to such of the officers and men of the Flotillas employed in the Irrawuddy, and on the coasts of Tenasserim and Arracan, as may not have drawn the Batta awarded by the resolution of Government in the Secret Department, dated the 19th November 1824. This indulgence of Batta to the officers and crews of the Flotillas, who may not have been included in the benefit of the resolution of the 19th Nov. 1824, is limited to individuals on the regular Establishment of the Honorable Company. For those who were temporarily employed, suitable rates of pay or special allowance were fixed, with reference to the nature of the service for which they were engaged.

4th.—The donation of six and three months Batta granted by these orders, is extended to the Heirs or assigns of individuals entitled to receive it, who died or were killed on service during the war, with exception to those of the native troops, for whom a special provision already exists, whereby the families of deceased sepoys on foreign service receive a pension from Government.

5th.—The rate of batta to be regulated according to the Regimental rank in which the individual served at the conclusion of the war, death, or period of re embarkation, as the case may be, unless entitled to a higher rate annexed to staff employment.

6th.—Corps, detachments or individuals, who may have landed for the first time in the Burmese Territory subsequent to the termination of hostilities, are to have no claim to the batta donation.

7th.—Individuals who may have been employed with each division of the army are to have the benefit of their collective actual service in claiming the higher rate of donation, and corps &c. which may have been employed on more than one occasion during the war (as in the case of His Majesty's 45th Foot) are to regulate their claims accordingly.

8th.—Officers and staff who may have quitted the army on Medical Certificate or on public duty and subsequently rejoined it before the conclusion of hostilities, are as a special indulgence, to have the benefit of the time of their absence taken into account in claiming the larger share of batta.

9th.—The claims of all deceased officers and men, likewise all absentees, are to be included in the abstracts of Companies, detachments, or Departments. If Heirs, Assigns, or Agents are in India, the amount will be paid over accordingly under the order and responsibility of the Commanding Officer, otherwise the amount of all claims of this nature will be lodged in the General Treasury until legally claimed.

10th.—The batta bills for the donation of six and three months respectively, will be referred for Audit, and adjustment to the public Departments of the Presidencies to which corps Departments or individuals respectively belong.

11th.—Each bill will be accompanied by a nominal Roll of all ranks drawn for in it agreeably to the following form, and officers &c. who may have been employed on the staff, and whose Regiments were not serving with the army, will prepare and submit separate bills.

12th.—A nominal acquittance Roll of each Corps, Detachment and Department, will be prepared within one month after the issue of the donation, shewing the manner in which the distribution has been made and the appropriation of all shares of absentees or Casualties.

13th.—These rolls will be deposited in the Military Audit office, for future reference, in the event of disputed or additional claims being preferred to the donation.

14th.—The amount of the Batta donation will be debited to "War charges in Ava."

15th.—Any extra Batta already paid or payable under orders of the Government of Fort Saint George to the Troops of that Presidency, must be considered as forming part of the Batta donation intended by these orders, and be deducted accordingly.

Roll of Officers, Staff, Non-commissioned, Privates, and Public Establishments belonging to —— Regiment served with the —— Division of the Army during the Burmese War.

RANK & NAMES.	Company or Department.	Date of landing within the Burmese Territory.	Date of re-embarkation.	Period of absence from duty and on what account.	Date of Casualty and where	Period of actual service. years.	months.	days	REMARKS.
Lieutenant Colonel Major. &c. &c. &c. Establishments.									A. B. Commanding the Company. C. D. Commanding the Regiment.

(Signed) W. Casement Lieut. Colonel.
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

Examined E. F.
Adjutant.

Bombay Castle, 22d September 1826.

No. 266 of 1826.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for General information, that Officers in charge of Companies are held solely responsible for the money drawn for their men, and that any losses arising from the misconduct of their pay Havildars or from any other cause, which proper precaution on their part might have prevented, must fall upon themselves: it being their duty personally to see the pay of their Company distributed; and it is an acknowledged principle that until such distribution be made, the money is considered in their immediate charge, except during the time it may have been unavoidably necessary to place a portion of it under the custody of a Regimenal public Treasure guard.

Bombay Castle, 23d September 1826.

No. 267 of 1826.—The following cadets for the Infantry and Assistant Surgeon having reported their arrival at the presidency on board the ship Hannah on the 17th instant, and produced the certificates and covenant of their several appointments on this Establishment, are admitted as such into the service from that date. The Cadets to be promoted to Ensign: Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

2. Messrs. Alexander Moir.
4. " Charles Thomas Whitehead.
10. " Alexander William James Logie.

Medical Establishment.

Mr Thomas Staunton Cahill.

No. 268 of 1826.—Lieutenant J. S. Bushby, of the 8th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, attached to His Highness the Nizam's Cavalry Brigade, is allowed a furlough to sea on sick certificate for six months from the date of his embarkation.

No. 269 of 1826.—The following alterations and promotion is made.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant W. Unwin to take rank vice Duncan deceased.—Date of rank 6th September 1826.

PROMOTION.

Ensign R. Colquhoun to be Lieutenant in succession to H. Spencer removed to the 25th Regt. Native Infantry.—Date of Rank 8th Sept. 1826.

No. 270 of 1826.—An order by Lieutenant Colonel Pollock C. B. dated Camp Belgaum 15th August 1826, placing Lieutenant Colonel D. Campbell, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, in Command of the Troops at that station upon his own departure for Kalladghee and Sholapoor on duty, is confirmed.

No. 271 1826.—The promotions and transfers consequent to the late augmentation of the army, leaving a Lieutenancy Vacant in the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, and the Ensigns in others unequally distributed, the following removals are to be made to equalize the latter rank by the transfer of the eight Senior of those Ensigns who have signified their consent to be removed to another Regiment with the advantage of gaining a step, the first of whom (Ensign G. Whichelo) is promoted to fill the vacant Lieutenancy in the 9th Regiment with the date of rank 21st September 1826.

Ensign G. Whichelo from the 21st to the 9th Regiment N. I.
" H. H. Doherty from the 25th to the 7th do.
" C. S. Thomas from the 26th to the 22d do.
" E. A. Guerin from the 6th to the 14th do.
" F. D. Bagshawe from the 25th to the 5th do.
" N. Thornbury from the 8th to the 4th do.
" P. K. Skinner from the 11th to the 9th do.
" G. Lloyd from the 19th to the 7th do.

The following arrangements are also made.

Ensign G. D. Wilson removed from the 2d European Regiment to the 25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensigns E. H. Ramsay and A. S. Hawkins permitted to exchange Regiments, the former being accordingly posted to the 2d European Regiment

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...272 of 1826.—The rank of the ... Cadets for the Infantry having been received ... the Honourable the Court of Directors, they are permanently posted to Regiments, and dates of Commissions assigned them as follows.

		Rank as, Ensign.	To what Regt.	Appt.
1	James Pope,..	19 April 1825	17th Regt. N. I.	
2	Henry Waddel Budden,....	do.	do. 18 Regt.	do.
3	Colin Shaw Geddes.... ..	do.	do. 24 Rgt.	do.
4	Frederick Mayor	do.	do. 6th Regt.	do.
5	Henry Charles Morse	3d, May	8th Regt.	do.
6	Christopher Birdwood,....	do.	3d. Regt.	do.
7	Charles Rooke,	do.	22d Regt.	do.
8	Thomas Malcolm Dickinson,..	3 May	do. 14th Regt.	N. I.
9	Adam Augustus Drummond,...	do.	11th	do.
10	Edward Way Carleton Parry.	do.	21st	do.
11	John Brodhurst	28 do.	1st Euro. Regt.	
12	Charles Giberne,.....	do.	16th Regt	N. I,
13	John Cousemaker Heath,....	do.	5th	do.
14	Wm. M. Neil Reid Forbes,.	29 do,	4th	do.
15	John Holmes..	5 June	12th	do.
16	John Montgomery	do. do.	15th	do.
17	Robert Henry Goodenough,..	14 July	26th	do
18	Wm. John Morris,.....	16 do.	9th	do.
19	Charles Wm. Prother.....	8 Sept. do.	2d Euro. Regt.	
20	George Fulljames,.....	15 Oct. do	25th. Regt.	N I.
21	George Henry Leavis,.....	do, do.	17th	do,
22	Edmond William Cartwight,.....	do,	23	do.
23	Alexander Innes.	do,	7	do.
24	John Edward Frederick,.....	do.	18	do.
25	Frederic Nathaniel Vaillant,.....	do.	24	do.
26	John Harris,.. ..	do.	6	do.
27	Cæsar Arthur.... Hawkins.....	10 Jany.	1826 6 R.	N. I.
28	Richard Hughes,	11	do. 3	do.
29	Robert Lewis,..	18	do. 22	do.
30	William Denman,	do.	do. 14	do.
31	Henry John Harrison Christopher,	17 Feb.	do. 11	do.
32	Frederick Twynam,.....	do.	do. 21	do.
33	Henry Ask,.....	do.	do. 20	do,
34	Lorne Morshead McIntyre...	do,	do, 19	do.
35	Gordon Travers Cooke....,.....	do,	do, 13	do.
36	John Munro Mitchell, ...	do,	1 Eur,	Regt.
37	Charles George Graham Munro, ...	do	16th Rt.	N. I.
38	William Temple Conraud Scriven	do.	5th	do,
39	Fitzharbert Williams	do.	2d Gr. Rt.	N. I
40	Claude Clifton Lucas,....	do	4th Regt.	N, I,
41	Frederick Hunter Brown,.....	20 do,	12th	do,
42	George Alexander Hughes;	do,	15th	da.
43	Benjamin Henry Crockett,..	do,	1st Gr, Rt,	N. I,
44	John Wilson Auld,.....	do.	26th Regt,	N, I,
45	John Ramsay,	do.	9th	do.
46	Cairns Threshie	20th Feb.	1826 10th Regt.	do.
47	William Broome Salmon,..	do.	24 Eur. R.	do.
48	John Robinson Franklin Willoughby.....	20th do.	25th do.	do.
* 49	William John Brabazon Knipe,	17th March	17th do.	do.

Bombay Castle, 25th September 1826.

No. 273 of 1826.—The following adjustment of rank and promotion is made.

Regiment of Artillery.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Captain M Law to take rank, vice Walker retired,—Date of rank 21st January 1826.

Captain W. Morley to take rank on the augmentation, Date of rank 6th March 1826.

Captain M. C. Decluzeau to take rank vice Auldjo invalided,—Date of rank 12th April 1826.

PROMOTION.

Senior 1st Lieutenant William Jacob to be Captain vice White promoted,—Date of rank 31st May 1826.

No. 274 of 1826.—Captain R. Sandwith, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe agreeably to the Regulations for three years from the date of his embarkation.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sec to Govt.

* Not arrived.

For the Bombay Courier.

THE REVIEWER REVIEWED.

"I am not now in fortune's power,
"He that's down, can fall no lower."
"Here we go up,up,up.—here we go down,down,down."
"It is in morals much the same as in physics; if we wish to alter the qualities of a substance, we must first examine what those qualities are, that we may see in what way they are best capable of being changed."

Well Mr. Editor, who would have thought it? the poor essayist, topographer, mapper, antiquarian, and politician, is annihilated, murthered, *kilt* outright, by that formidable fellow F!

"It is pleasant to have a giant's strength,
"But it is tyrannous to use it like a giant."

Five months has the "Voice" been in Bombay. Five months has the mountain been in labour, and brought forth—what! —a mouse? oh no, nothing animated or so diminutive, but a profoundly elaborate ...ittle recovered from the shock occasioned by the appearance of this fulminating analysis, I gathered my scattered senses into something like calmness, and looked a little farther on, when I beheld the author was ashamed to acknowledge his bantling. As such, it hardly appeared deserving of notice; and indisposed as I am to give importance to that which in itself is utterly worthless, still it became an imperative duty to expose those sophisms and fallacies into which the writer has fallen, and to shew the misrepresentations and misquotations (of course accidentally) committed by him in his strictures. What shall we say of the heart of that man, who from behind a masked battery unprovokedly assails an individual by name, without avowing his own? And what shall we say of the head of that man, who in a book (well received by the public and approved of by *very* competent judges) of 238 pages, cannot find a single passage to commend? Can any thing but hate, stimulated by a narrow mind, have given origin to such a procedure? Did the writer ever see a controversial work, on varied and speculative subjects, in which an incongruity or two might not be detected? Reasoning, however, in this case is thrown away, and we must turn to the instructive, impartial, and amusing deductions and inferences of F.

"*I cannot help agreeing with the author, that the present is not the time when a Free Press, with privileges as are happily enjoyed in England, would benefit the Native population of India; but I am of opinion, that the gradual improvement which is making in their moral and intellectual condition, will in a short time qualify them to appreciate its advantages, and derive from it the same blessings for which England is indebted to it.*"

To this beautiful specimen of rhodomontade, I have only a decided negative to offer. England owes her happiness to her privileges and mixed form of government, not to the Free Press,—but how India is to derive from it the same blessings for which England is indebted to it, the critic does not inform us. As perhaps he cannot, I will strive to do it for him—Give India King, Lords, and Commons, a free representative government, a local clergy, resident gentry, a contented and active yeomanry, and free and liberal institutions—then the *blessings* may be *derivable*, but not while the Native population consist of the prince, his vassals and slaves,* and the European portion of it the servants of the State, and licenced settlers. The next para. F. observes, "I shall not comment on them [my arguments] but give them to you as they have fallen under my notice." Very wisely decided, and for the best of all possible reasons; it being much easier to give an extract than to "comment" upon it. The extract alluded to is in page 4. It being rather long, I pass it over; the substance is, speaking of officers in this country and in England writing on politics; and F. wishes to know

"*What the cogent reason is which disqualifies them for writing on this subject, while in the enjoyment of their Regimental allowances, and the perquisites perhaps of a snug Staff appointment, when it would appear, they are at perfect liberty to burn the incence of adulation during the time that they doff their Regimentals, and are minus these good things, it remains for the author to edify us with.*"

If F, as he professes, had read my book with the slightest attention, or reading had understood it, he would have found mention made of two officers (one a Colonel) whose names the Editor of the Calcutta Journal was obliged to give up. These very gentlemen might in England have written to eternity, and no one would have heeded or cared about it; but in this country it is very different: there are certain laws and regulations established for its good government, and these it is the bounden duty of the servant of the State to support, not to condemn them or impede their operations—at home he cannot: here the head of a department, secretary, or head of a corps, &c. might do it to the detriment of the public service, or if very violently inclined, from disappointed hopes or prejudiced mind, to the manifest injury of the administration. These are a few of the "reasons," whether "cogent" or not those who understand the subject will be able to decide. For my own part, there appears to be a material difference to an officer in England—a mere citizen, without influence or power,—and one in this country, where he possesses both, has great weight in society, and from his office is clothed with considerable authority.

The next passage, which excites the ire and displeasure of F, is so incipient and unmeaning, as tortured by him into its present form, that it is a great tax on one's patience to answer it.

"*At page 14, he freely admits the salutary effects of free discussions in England, on Indian topics; for, says he, the Indian administration is amenable to His Majesty's Government, the Parliament, the Board of Control, and* "to public opinion:" *but at page 122, he wonders, 'and cannot help regretting, that a stop is not put to the silly and vexatious debates that take place at the India House,*

* Not literally a slave, but bondsmen, kinsmen, and others by tenure service.

...imity of temper, that ... living witnesses ... able proofs in support of ... which is most reluctantly ... by these unwarrantable charges.

By the last para. which fall... gracious consideration of the ... I am compelled "*nolens volens*" ... him one credit—the credit of ... the substance of a page by culling ... last lines, which are as follows: ... "Hindoos, for the first time, are be... "ning to think, and who, if let alo... "would soon begin to act." The commentary attached to this is so wide of the truth, owing to the misconception of the author, and his unhappy knack of confounding things, that it is worth while extracting it:

"*Is there any humanity in such a sentence? Is it not enough that fate has vested us with power over the lives and fortunes of 90 or 100 millions of our fellow creatures? must we also wantonly refuse them the use of Heaven's brightest gift, and fetter their minds, and prohibit them from thinking even on their fallen condition, to make our triumph complete?*"

This exquisite burst of philanthropy, and the sublime sentiments blended with it, really does F. honour; but unfortunately, it is not fact as applied to my statements. The "thinking" was on political matters, and the "acting" alluded to was a most improper petition presented by some Natives of Calcutta to Lord Hastings, regarding the Liberty of the Press, and their *right* to communicate to "those residing in the interior of the country," all political and other matters, what is "passing in England and at the presidencies:" and these modest petitioners added, "Every *good* ruler *must* be convinced of the imperfection of human nature;" and still more loyally they say, the "great *liability* (in *rulers*) to error in *managing* the *affairs* of a *vast* empire:" and positively they solicit "unrestrained liberty of publication." It was to this disgusting tract that the two words "act" and "think" applied; but what made the matter much worse, was that these silly and restless men were only a cat's-paw in the hands of more designing and able men, and were instigated to this act of impertinence and folly by Messrs. B. and Co. I was in Calcutta at the time, filling a high and responsible situation, and knew something of their machinations. I have never expressed a wish to enslave men's minds, or fetter their thoughts: indeed, it was but last Saturday week I advocated reasonable discussion: but the Natives must not dictate political measures to their masters, and Europeans living under the protection of the Government must conform to the laws,—in either case a violation endangers our Empire. So much for this, and with one piece of advice I finish. "*Le silence est le parti*" "*le plus sur le celui qui se defie de soi-*" "*meme.*" Neither F. nor any other writer can expect any more anonymous appeals (nor should I suppose an Editor will give them place) will be answered, for whether I affix an initial, I am known from the book itself, while my opponent has every advantage afforded by disguise and concealment. Thus placed by the unfairness of others, I am, Mr. Editor, necessitated to sign myself,

JOHN B. SEELY.

Cil-âb, Sept. 25th 1826.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

I am sorry to find that a writer in your brother editor's paper of the 6th, (in reply to a fair explanation offered by you on the 2d), again alludes to a worn-out subject, *the Liberty of the Press in India.* It has often struck me, that gentlemen have never given themselves the trouble of reflecting that such liberty, if granted to the utmost extent, could be of no possible benefit, but might produce serious evil in the country. I probably shall be told, that the Liberty of the Press has been found of great advantage in England. This is the way inhabitants of our British Islands view every subject. They do not consider, that what may be good in their native land may be the reverse elsewhere. They stick to their narrow fireside notions. Their clothes (in cut and shape adapted to the British climate), they conceive, must equally suit the torrid zone or the frozen region of the Poles. Extreme cleanliness of person, though desirable every where, may not be of the same absolute necessity in cold as in warm climates; and I really have often met with (otherwise sensible) men, who were so besotted with British habits, as to adhere, in spite of friendly remonstrances, to making their ablutions as scanty in India as they had practised in England, merely that they might not adopt customs followed (and with propriety) by Natives. *Revenons a nos mentions.* In England (though even there it has in some instances, in impending trials, during popular errors &c. produced evil) the liberty of the Press is allowed, and found of general

…rom the highest to …ving, either directly …, something to do with …e of the country, or the …arish &c. either as elected …. In this country, no such …ch connection with the legis… exist. India, governed by … of foreigners, must be ruled …dly. The very energy of mind, …would qualify the inhabitants in …al to enjoy the same privileges as …rtaken of in England, would soon, …afraid, send all of us (very ill pre… for the trip) to join some of the …tlers transmitted to England. We …ve in India but European rulers, the European servants of the State, and native subjects. To servants, censures on orders or superiors (they have merely to obey,) can answer no good. As to the Natives, though I think few would, or could, much examine what might issue from the Press, still, malicious anecdotes, sarcastic observations, &c. might reach them, at second hand, from the domestics of Europeans, and might (without enlightening them on political subjects) tend to diminish that awe, that respect, for those in high authority, so necessary, if not for the continuance of our rule, at least for the happiness of the Natives themselves: Awe and respect, in the governed preventing them from heedlessly daring authority, and bringing on themselves the wrath of those who have the power to inflict, but the wish to avoid inflicting punishment. I believe, Sir, I can explain the reason of many of our countrymen in India being so delighted with the idea of a free, or even a licentious, press. This proceeds from a certain malicious propensity we all have in our nature, leading us to enjoy, momentarily, the awkward scrapes, or dilemmas, others may fall into. When Buckingham attacked, right and left, in his Calcutta Journal, I have no doubt there were many of as staunch and loyal subjects—perhaps affectionately attached to some of those he covered with his venom,—who still might for a moment enjoy the apparent jokes, the bitter but wily sarcasm.—A man might love and respect a grandfather, or great grandfather, yet, I have little hesitation in saying, that the story of either of the old gentlemen having been guilty of some ridiculous frailty —having committed a *faux pas*, would at first introduce a smile, though no doubt if the story, or rumour, was found to create real injury, annoyance &c. to them against whom it was propagated, the inventor of the tale would soon feel the effects of the wrath of the junior relation. I recollect seeing many years ago, a caricature, representing *a high wind in Saint Paul's Church yard*, and ladies, owing to this unfortunate wind, in the act of stooping forward to catch their bonnets, are most awkwardly abandoned by other, and more essential, parts of their habiliments. I am certain, from the little roguery of our dispositions, a man stationed like some of those in the caricature, would, on the first blast of Boreas, feel inclined to laugh at even a dear relation's unusual attitude, though his next impulse would be, to relieve her from embarrassment, and rebuke or chastise any bystander impudently grinning at the exposure of beauties not intended for vulgar gaze. Such, and such alone, is the cause of many persons' admiration of Liberty of the Press; ridiculous anecdotes, sarcastic remarks on others, caused (when they were used) a momentary mirth, a relaxation from the spleen. In India, where a man is obliged to carry his whole household goods with him, and where the roads will admit of none of the waggons, mails, &c. &c. used in Europe, elephants and camels are useful carriage, sanctioned by use, regulations &c. Suppose, Sir, a fantastic gentleman was to convey a few of these large animals home, to employ them there as in India. After frightening the horses and overturning perhaps a mail coach or two, a bishop's and alderman's carriage going to a turtle feast, spoiling all the sport, from the terror of dogs and horses of the Caledonian, or other Hunt, would it be sufficient for this eccentric traveller to plead "for liberty of carriage?" that such conveyance was used with advantage in India?—No; he would be punished as guilty of a nuisance—for the first offence, probably, a fine and moderate imprisonment might only be imposed upon him, and the stocks to his drivers:—For a pertinacious repetition of the offence, a law, if not in existence, would soon be created, for chastising the free conveyance practiser,

…and …would his taste for experiments unsuitable to the country, customs &c. &c. A free Press in India is at least as absurd a conception, and would be much more mischievous in its effects, than using elephants and camels (conveyance so badly adapted for the roads &c. &c.) in England.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
GUIDO.

Asseerghur, September 15th 1826.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DEEN DOST *in our next.*
HUMANITAS *is unavoidably delayed.*

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30*th* 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' at 1 | 9 to 1 | 10
Calcutta..90 days 103 8'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, 30 days, 99 By Rs. per 100 Madras.
A 5 per cent loan open.

The Recovery, Captain Chapman, from London the 23d May, has arrived since our last. She, of course, adds nothing to our stock of Europe intelligence. A list of passengers was given in our former number.

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

We have received a letter from Ispahan, dated the 6th August, the contents of which lead us to believe that hostilities must have ere this commenced between Russia and Persia. The *sine qua non* on the part of the SHAH appeared to be, the evacuation by the Russians of a small territory bordering on the lake GOKOHA, which the Russians refused to give up. Abbas Mirza had suddenly left the Royal camp, on the 17th July, at SULTANEAH, for Tabriz, and the King, on the 22d of the same month, began his march for OOJAN, within forty miles of that place, to wait the course of events. The army of Abbas Mirza was described to be already in motion, and it was thought with the intention of surprising the Russians occupying the disputed territory before they could be fully prepared for resistance. In the mean time, the Persian forces were moving in all directions towards Azerbejan, and the Russian Envoy at Tabriz had received his passport. Col. McDonald was proceeding with all haste to join the SHAH, who had expressed considerable anxiety for his presence; but it was thought that he would be too late to exert any influence in preventing hostilities. As this important information only reached us as our paper was going to the press, we leave others to speculate on the results.

We are sorry to state that much sickness had been experienced in the Mission, during its progress to the Court of the SHAH.

There are some passages in the Oriental Herald for April and May, connected with this Presidency, which it is impossible to pass over without remark.

In the April number, page 170, in alluding to the non-publication in the Newspapers here of a judgment delivered in the Supreme Court, there is the following remark:

"Such is the influence of the Government over the Press in Bombay, that though a copy of the Judgment in question was sent to the Editor of the 'Courier,' the Gazette of the Government, for publication, neither that paper, nor either of the others, would insert it."

The above extract, however short, contains, in a condensed form, some of the most prominent qualities of the ORIENTAL HERALD. It contains a foul calumny against the Government, based on a most infamous falsehood. The language of the ORIENTAL HERALD is clear and distinct, in expressing that it was the influence of the Government which prevented our publishing a particular judgment of the Supreme Court. Our language shall be as clear and distinct in stating, that the assertion of the HERALD is as false as it is calumnious. We most solemnly declare, that the influence of Government has never been used in any way that can be named, or even imagined, to prevent our publishing any of the proceedings of the Supreme Court; and that we may not be misunderstood, we further declare, that in declining to publish the judgment alluded to we never even thought of Government, or took into consideration, for an instant, what might or might not be

…mous, because it is …establish a hostile feeling … the part of the Government against the Supreme Court; and we trust that the Editor of the ORIENTAL HERALD will, without shifting or shuffling, afford some explanation as to the reason of his making an assertion, which we again pronounce, in the most unqualified manner, to be false. If the accusation has been grounded on information from Bombay, it will only exemplify the *veracity* of the correspondents who honour the HERALD with their communications. At all events, some explanation must be given. We are favoured in the ORIENTAL HERALD, and have been honoured elsewhere, with the *titles* of GAZETTE OF GOVERNMENT and GOVERNMENT PAPER, but we beg to state that we aspire to no higher name than that of the BOMBAY COURIER. When the paper was established about thirty years ago, the Government then existing, in order to foster its infancy, gave it the exclusive privilege of printing all Government advertisements and notifications, and also constituted it an official medium of circulating its orders and regulations. Further than this, the Bombay Courier is perfectly unconnected with Government. It is the property of private individuals. The Editor is perfectly independent in his politics and opinions. He does not acknowledge the slightest right in Government to interfere with him farther than that interference is applicable to other Editors. He therefore considers himself singly answerable for every article he inserts, and having given this explanation, he trusts that in future, as far as his Editorial labours are concerned, he will be allowed to shift for himself.

In taking a hasty review of the May number, the first subject we meet with, connected with the state of things under this Presidency, is a letter headed STATE OF FEELING IN THE BOMBAY ARMY, and signed ANOTHER BOMBAY OFFICER. That disappointment, acting on a splenetic temper, may occasionally affect a military man's mind with a little temporary discontent, we can easily conceive; but how any member of the Bombay army could have deliberately put down on paper, and could have as deliberately transmitted for publication to England, the matter contained in the letter above alluded to, is to us quite unaccountable. We hate prolixity, and therefore quote at once the following passage as a specimen of the whole, and we have no doubt it will be read with perfect astonishment, not only by every man in the service, but by every man out of it.

"Yet, when abuses are occasionally brought to notice through the medium of your publication, out *comes a thundering Government order, and we are threatened with deportation and dismissal if we even correspond with you!* Yes, *Sir, such are the terms and threats under which I now write to you!* As the same time, as if in mockery, we are asked why we do not represent our grievances to the proper authorities? Such drivelling is really contemptible; it is like asking a starving man in the desert why he does not eat?—we might as well talk to the winds as complain to the authorities. *Whoever should have the temerity to do so, would instantly be set down for punishment* Why, if the writer of the article signed "A BOMBAY OFFICER," in the 18th Number of the 'Oriental Herald,' was known, although his letter is moderate, and he points at nothing but truths, *he would instantly be deprived of his commission:* and had he ventured to address Government in the same sensible style he did you, *immediate banishment to the most unhealthy station in the army would have been the reward of his zeal.* God help him if ever he is discoverd—he is a marked man."

It is not our intention to comment for a moment on the above passage. We will simply put the following questions: What is the date of the THUNDERING Government order above alluded to? What officer was ever threatened with deportation and dismissal for corresponding with the ORIENTAL HERALD? What officer, for complaining to the authorities, has ever been set down for punishment? and last of all, What officer has ever been banished to an unhealthy climate for any offence of any description whatever? ANOTHER BOMBAY OFFICER will no doubt hasten, for his own sake, to answer these questions; but it must be done distinctly and without quibbling. If they are not satisfactorily answered, and the positions of the writer clearly established, who will then say that the ORIENTAL HERALD is not the vehicle of the most base and infamous calumnies?

The ORIENTAL HERALD professes, by the title on its roseate cover, to be a JOURNAL OF GENERAL LITERATURE &c. and has two quotations, one from Bacon, expressing that truth is the sovereign good, and the other from Jeremy Bentham, expressing that the end of all political measures is the universal and permanent happiness of mankind. How far the Editor of

…ation, attended to … which he has adopted, the world are best able to judge, but the paper appears to blush to find them there. At all events it was to be expected that such a respectable title would have secured a firm adherence to impartiality,—a devoted attachment to the *sovereign good*,—and that nothing that is not dignified in literature, philosophy, and politics, would have found an entrance into its pages.—Look, however, at the reality. Turn over to the pages which are devoted to Eastern intelligence, and what meets the eye? Instead of a simple statement of public events, we have all the little quarrels and bickerings that must occur in every private society placed before the public—not only simply placed before the public, but got up in the style of a practised master in this *dignified* department of a *literary journal*, and at the same time with the determined purpose of indulging in all the bitterness of party malice. All this is no doubt meant for the regeneration of India—for the perfection of our Indian institutions—for the spread of liberal opinions—in fact, for the good of mankind!!! Be it so, and let the adherents of the ORIENTAL HERALD continue to believe so. For ourselves, we are of opinion that the proverb of "what is bred in the bone" &c. will easily explain it all.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to an extraordinary document, put forth by Mr. Wakefield, relating to the circumstances attending his abduction of Miss Turner. The London Print in which it first appeared has the following remark.

"We have often heard novel-writers of the first class censured for the improbable conduct of their fictions, but we must beg to vindicate them from the charge, by submitting a tale of real life, which far surpasses every thing we ever met with in imaginary history."

THE GAZETTE,—SEPT. 27.

We are given to understand that the Brig Sarah, Peter Milne, Commander, will positively sail from this for England on the 1st proximo, and that letters to be forwarded by her will be received either at the Post office, or at the office of Jehangheer and Nowrojee Nasserwanjee.

In the Government Orders of to-day's Gazette, a considerable augmentation to the Army will be observable; and we most heartily congratulate our Military Friends on the promotion that must necessarily follow, to a number of young aspirants, who had no doubt long ere this come to the conclusion that *Dame Fortune* had forgotten their interests, and placed them on the nether bar of her wheel.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. W. Jacob, Artillery.
Ensign Horn, 20th Regt.
Superintending Surgeon Robert Eckford.
Surgeon G. A. Stewart.
Assist. Surg. W. Rowland.
Cadet —— Bellasis, Infantry.
Cadet J. E. Fackney, Infantry.
Cadet A. Morrison,
Capt. Goodiff.
Cadet A. Thomas.
Surg. Hewitt.
Lieut. W. A. Wroughton, 3d Regt. N. I.
Lieut. C. W. Johnstone, 12th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. Munt, 21st Regt. N. I.
Lieut. T. Graham, 2d Regt. N. I.
Lieut. C. Clarke, 21st Regt. N. I.
Assist. Surg. H. Johnston.
DEPARTURE.—Lieut. R. H. Honner, 4th Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 25th Ship Recovery, Capt. H. Chapman, from London 23d May, Isle of France 6th Sept. 1826.
27th Armed Prow Nurbada, Syrang Fuckeera, from Damaun.
29th The H. C.'s Cruizer Nautilus, Lieut. R. Pinchant, Comr. from Bussorah 20th Aug. Bushire 30th Augt.
Passengers per Ship Recovery.—See last number.
Passengers per H. C.'s Cruizer Nautilus.—Mr. Assist. Surg. Johnston.
DEPARTURES.—Sept. 27th French Ship LeMarie Magdelene, Capt. Bourde Villianbert, to Malabar Coast.
28th The H. C.'s Cruizer Thetis, Lieut. E. W. Harris, Comr. to Malabar Coast.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 9, H. M. Ship Atholl, Capt. J. A. Murray, from Trincomalie the 7th Sept.
Do. Ship Britannia, Capt. C. Lamb, from the Cape of Good Hope the 19th July, and sailed again for Calcutta.
10, Brig Phœnix, Capt. P. H. Cliffe, from Mergui the 8th Aug.
12, Ship Lady Holland, Capt. S. Snell, from London the 27th April, Falmouth the 2d and Madeira the 27th May.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY G[illegible]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1826.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

13, H. C. Brig Palinurus, Capt. W. Rose, from Bombay the 31st Aug.

14, H. M. Ship Hind, Capt. Ferneaux, from Trincomalie.

DEPARTURES—Sept. 9, H. C. Ship Marchioness of Ely. Capt. E. Mangles, from Calcutta.

Do. Ship Duke of Bedford, Capt. M. Pearson, for Calcutta.

13, H. M. ship Tamar, Capt. J. J. Bremer, for Trincomalie.

Do. H. M. Ship Athell, Capt. J. A. Murray, for Trincomalie.

14, H. C. Ship Prince Regent, Capt. Henry Hosmer, for Calcutta.

Do. Ship Clyde, Capt. Munro, for England.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 1, Ship John Munro, H. J. Greene, from New South Wales 17th May, and Batavia, Singapore, and Penang 1st August.

2. Ship Hooghly, P. S. Reeves, from Cork 23d April, and Ceylon 21st August.

3. Brig Colonel Young, Chas. Gray, from China 20th June.

Do. Ship Shaw Inshaw, D. Robertson, from Rangoon 20th August.

4, Ship Providence, J. M. Ardie, from London 19th April.

Do. Ship Robarts, R. A. J. Roe, from Pulicat 22d August.

Do. Ship Hibernian, R. Gillies, from Pulicat 23d August.

Do. Ship Indian Oak, D. Taylor, from Akyab 30th August.

5. French Brig Minon, L. Liger, from Bourdeaux 19th April, and Bourbon 1st August.

Do. Ship Mediterranean, J. Stephens, from Ceylon 24th August.

7. Ship Glenelg, C. S. Gover, from Rangoon 30th August.

Passengers, Per John Munro,—Mrs. Greene. Claude Queiras, Esq. Merchant, Mr. William Gillet, late commander of the Brig Sun; Messrs Inglis and W. Lovell.

Per Hoogly.—From England: Mr. John Tevish, Madras Cadet. From Point de Galle: The Chevalier de Rienza. From Ceylon: Mr. Scott.

Per Colonel Young.—Mrs. S. Gover, Country Service.

Per Shaw Inshaw,—Mr. Wales and Mr. Simpson, Merchants.

Per Providence, from London:—Mrs. Lenox, and two Children, 2 Miss Canes, Mrs. Turner, 4 Miss Turners, Lieut. Lenox, Messrs. Martin, Ravenshaw, Hutton, Burt, Collie and Wilkinson, Capt. Vivian, Doctors Kilman and Spence, Messrs. Dunmore, Lyons, Woollaston, Garrett, Long, Manwaring, Blake and Reddie, Cadets, 2 Master Canes,, Messrs. Turner, Wardlow, Sheddut, Mr. and Mrs. Blenkinsop, and Mr. Matha.

Per Brig Minon:—Mr. P. L. Courtez, Merchant.

Per Mediterranean:—Capt. Ashmore, Country Service.

Per Glenelg from Rangoon:—Charles Cowles. Esq. late Master Attendant at Rangoon; George Vine. Esq. late Agent for Transports at ditto; J. J. Bowman. Esq. late Deputy ditto at ditto; Mr. Wm. Noyes, 90 Natives, belonging to different Departments.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On Friday the 22d Inst. at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. Henry Davies, Mr. James Casewell, of the Country Service, to Miss Elizabeth Brooks.

On the 25th September 1826, by the Revered T. Carr, Lieut. B. Crispin, 14th Regt. N. I. to Miss Janet Bell.

BIRTHS.—At Nagpore, on the 28th of August, Mrs. Pievrepont Gardiner. of a Daughter.

At Poonah, on Tuesday the 12th Instant, the Lady of Major Snodgrass, Assist. Commissary General, of a Son.

At Byculla, on the 14th Instant, the Lady of Lieut. Warrington, H. M. 6th Regt.

At Girgaum, on Friday the 22d Instant, the Lady of Captain Crockett, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Nagpore, on the 28th August, the infant daughter of Elizabeth Annabella, and Lieut. W. Pievrepont Gardiner, aged 16 hours.

At Nagpore, on the 3d Sept. Elizabeth Annabella, wife of Lieut. W. Pievrepont Gardiner, 2d Madras European Regt. and eldest daughter of William Wynne, Esq. Peniarth Merionethshire North Wales, aged 21 years, most deeply lamented.

At Sattara, on the 17th Instant, Richard B. Kays son of Assistant Surgeon M. T. Kays, of this Establishment, aged three years.

On the 20th Sept. of fever, Mr. John Elliot Campbell, aged 36 years.

Madras Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1826.

Six per Cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28½ *Premium.*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....26½ *Premium.*

Five per Cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....1 *Premium.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....3 *Discount*

H. M. Ship *Athol*, returned to the roads from Trincomallie on Saturday.

The Ship *Britannia*, Captain C. Lamb, from England the latter end of April, passed the roads on Saturday with a cargo of coals for Calcutta. By her accounts have been received from the homeward-bound Ship *Wellington*, dated the 23d of May from St. Helena. Lady Munro and family, and all the other Passengers, it appears, were quite well: they had been at the Island about three days, and Her Ladyship was to embark again in the Evening of the date of these accounts. The Weather had been fine in rounding the Cape, and the Captain, with whom the Passengers were much pleased, expected to reach England about the end of the first week in July.

The homeward-bound Ship *Neptune*, Captain Cumberledge, put into Simon's Bay on the 16th June. In the latter part of the voyage to the Cape, they experienced very bad weather, in which the Ship sustained some damage—Captain Slade and Lieutenant Fairbrass died on the passage to the Cape.

PASSENGERS *Per Britania*;—Captain Toussaint, and Mrs. Gouland and Child.

The Transport Brig *Phœnix*, from Mergui the 8th August, anchored in the roads on Monday. She has brought a detachment of the 1st Light Cavalry, and the following Passengers.

Lieutenants Glover, Moore, Jones, and Richards.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival early yesterday morning of the Ship *Lady Holland*, Captain S. Snell, from London the 27th April, Falmouth the 2d and Madeira the 23d May.—The following is a list of the Passengers by her:—

Mrs. Jame, Mrs. Tacket, Mrs. Lillie, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Payne, Major Gummer, Captain James, Captain James Scott, Messrs Tacket. McKenzie, Lockhart, Shilder, James, Searman, Taylor, Wallis, Smith, Lillie, and Payne.—*For Bengal*; Messrs. Bremer, Gordon, Lions, Mun, Lindsay, Drs. Graham and Bishop.

By the above arrival we have received a few London Papers which complete our files for the month of April; but in them we find nothing worth immediate attention.

[*Mad. Gaz. Sep.* 13.

At the Presidency, Showers and Westerly Winds have continued; the height of the Thermometer has been moderate; but the Weather at times oppressive, as is to be expected at this period, from the lightness of the Wind. The Rivers to the Northward are quite full we understand, and the Country a good deal flooded.

Letters of the 6th Instant from the Camp of *The Honorable* THE GOVERNOR, then at Chokum-petty, state, that the Party reached *Cortalum* on the 1st and remained till the morning of the above date—all much pleased with the fresh air and beautiful scenery of the place. *The Governor* has visited the Nutmeg Plantations, and the Falls; and had also examined the Sculptures of the Pagoda. The Camp was quite healthy; and was expected to be out of the Tinnevelly District on the 11th instant, and to proceed direct to Dindigul.

Letters to the 8th were received yesterday, at which time the Camp was four marches from Cortalum; and they expected to reach Dindigul about the 14th; No Rain having fallen for some time in the part of the Country they were passing through, the Weather was very hot—but the Camp was quite healthy.

The Forty-third Regiment of Native Infantry lately returned from Foreign Service, left the Presidency early on Monday last for Wallajahbad.

MAJOR GENERAL PINE embarked for Calcutta yesterday afternoon on the H. C. Ship *Prince Regent*, under a Salute of 13 Guns from the Fort Battery.

Extract of a Letter dated Warrapillee the 5th of September, 1826.

"*His Majesty's 30th Regiment*, in prosecution of their march to Madras from Hydrabad, suffered severely from the commencement of it to the Kistnah River, by the inclemency of the weather. At Mulkapoor, on the 29th of August, a Storm accompanied by torrents of rain, thunder, and lightning, set in with a violence seldom witnessed in these parts, by which all in Camp were drenched.—This was followed up by another Storm if possible more severe at *Narrainpoor*, which commenced in the evening of the 29th, and about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, the lightning struck a Tent in which two Officers were sleeping—split the pole into several pieces from *top to bottom*, reducing some parts of it to shreds without the slightest marks of fire appearing upon it, while the Cloth of the Tent was much scorched. A Sword was partly melted, and other articles inside the Tent bore evidence of fire. The matter which struck the pole, *burst*, making an explosion *similar* to the report of a 13 *Inch Shell*. The shock was left by the whole Regiment, who on repairing to the *spot* where were the remains of the Tent, were astonished to find the two Gentlemen uninjured; they of course received hearty congratulations on their remarkable escape.

The Roads have been dreadfully cut up, by the constant bad weather, *overflowing* of *Tanks*, &c."

[*Govt. Gaz. Sept.* 14.

The only arrivals since our last have been H. M. Ship *Hind*, Captain Furneaux, from Trincomalie, and the Pilot Brig *Palinurus*, Captain W. Rose, from Bombay, the 31st August.

The homeward-bound Ship *Clyde*, Captain Munro, continued her voyage on Thursday evening. Her Passengers from Madras are:

Colonel and Mrs. Hankins, and Child, Major Wallace, Captain Tucker, Captain Mann, Captain Broke, Captain Chadwick, Lieutenant Carr, Dr. Beatson, and Master Macqueen.

The H. C. Ship *Prince Regent*, Captain Hosmer, sailed for Calcutta on Wednesday evening. Major General Pine, on the Staff of the Bengal Army, embarked on the *Regent* under a salute of 13 Guns from the Saluting Battery.

H. M. Ships *Athol* and *Tamar* have also sailed for Trincomalie.

MADRAS LOTTERY.—The seventh day's drawing was continued on Wednesday, when the following high Prizes were drawn.

Nos. 984 and 1361 Prizes of 2,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 1153 2149 and 2558 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 2929 2654 and 3143 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

The eighth and last day's drawing will take place to-day.

[*Mad. Gaz. Sept.* 16.

The Drawing of the Lottery was finished on Saturday; when the Lac of Rupees fell to No. 453—an unsold Ticket we understand. The following Prizes above 200 Rupees were also drawn.

No. 1523 a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.

No. 3157 a Prize of 2,000 Rupees.

No. 2518 2916 and 3018 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 764 3371 and 3582 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

[*Govt. Gaz. Sept.* 19.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.] *Calcutta; the 8th September*, 1826. [SELL.

	Rs	As		Rs	As.
Prem.	27	8	Remittable Loan 6 P. Ct.	26	4 Prem.
Disct.	0	10	5 Per Cent Loan.....	1	2 Ditto.
Prem.	0	2	New 5 per Cent Loan,....	0	2 Dist.

BUY.] COURSE OF EXCHANGE. [SELL.

2 0 On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 2 ½ *a* 2 1

Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 98

Madras ditto. 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.

BANK SHARES.—Premium, 5450 to 5500.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1826.

Mr. J. C. Dick, Judge and Magistrate of Futtehpore.

Mr. J. T. Rivaz, Register of the Zillah Court of Meerut and Joint Magistrate stationed at Boolundshehur.

Mr. C. G. Udny, Second Assistant to the Register of the Courts of Sudder Dewaney and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. F. J. Halliday, Third Assistant to ditto do.

Mr. J. R. Colvin, Extra Assistant to ditto do.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 26th August, 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

That part of General Orders under date the 19th Instant, directing the Embarkation of the Detachments for Madras, on board the Ship *Circassian*, is Countermanded; but they are to be held in readiness to embark at the shortest notice on the vessel which may be provided by Government for their conveyance.

Lieutenant Colonel Tidy, of the 14th Regiment, having reported his arrival from Rangoon will on the First Proximo, assume Charge of the Depot of the King's Troops at Chinsurah, to which he was appointed in General Orders of the 16th May last, No. 18.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence, for the reasons specified;

14th Foot—Brevet Captain Pender, in extension, for One mouth, to remain at Calcutta on Medical Certificate.

38th Foot—Lieutenant Johnston, in extension, for One Month, from the 13th August, on Medical Certificate.

44th Foot—Captain Hemming, for Six Weeks, from the date of his Embarkation at Berhampore, to proceed to Calcutta on Medical Certificate.

45th Foot—Ensign Meik, for Two Months, from the 22d August, to proceed on the river for the benefit of his health.

87th Foot—Major Streatfield, in extension for Three Months, to remain at Calcutta, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 29th August, 1826.

The Provisions of the General Order of the Horse Guards of the 8th April 1824, not having been heretofore strictly complied with, the following Forms founded thereon, are in future to be adopted in this Command for all Applications from an Officer to Retire from the Service, or Exchange to an other Corps, or to Half Pay.

(Form of Application for permission to Retire from the Service, by the Sale of a Commission.)

Date

Sir,

I request you will obtain for me, His Majesty's permission to Retire from the Service, by the Sale of my Commission.

(Here state the grounds for requesting the indulgence, whether from length of Service, or having purchased his Commission.)

I have the honor to be,

&c. &c. &c.

Name

Rank and Regiment.

Officer Commanding H. M. Regt. of

Sir,

I beg leave to recommend this Application for favourable consideration, as I verily believe the statements set forth are correct.

Signature of the

Commanding Officer.

(Form of Application for an Officer to Exchange into another Corps.)

Date

I request you will obtain permission for me to Exchange with

of

Regiment of

(The Officer may here insert the causes of desiring such Exchange if he pleases, but it is by no means necessary)

I have the honor to be,

&c. &c. &c.

Name

Rank and Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel or Officer Commanding H. M. Regt. of

I hereby Certify upon my word and honor, that the Exchange I now solicit does not originate in any Regimental Proceeding whatsoever affecting my character as an Officer or Gentleman, that it is not my intention to sell out or retire on half-pay, after effecting such Exchange, but that it is my bonâ fide intention to join immediately and do duty with the Regiment, the Leave of Absence which has been granted to me being cancelled on the Exchange taking place.

Name

Rank and Regiment.

I approve of the above Exchange, and hereby Certify upon my honor, that I verily believe the foregoing Certificates are faithfully correct—I also Certify that this application does not proceed from any cause affecting the character of as an Officer or Gentleman, and that I am not aware of any grounds of personal objection to him.

Commanding the Regiment

(Form for an Officer desireus of Exchanging to Half-Pay.)

Date

Sir,

I request you will obtain for me His Majesty's permission to Exchange to the Half-Pay, receiving (or without receiving) the regulated difference.

I beg to acquaint you, that I have been induced to make this application in consequence of (here state the causes, whether from ill health or otherwise)

I have the honor to be,

&c. &c. &c.

Name

Rank and Regiment.

Officer Commanding His Majesty's Regiment of

I hereby certify, that if within three months after my arrival in England, I cannot procure an Exchange to Half-Pay with the difference, I will retire without the difference.

I further certify, that I will provide for the passage from England to India of the Officer succeeding me, in order to enable him to join his Corps free of expense to the Public.

Name

Rank and Regiment

Certificate of Officer Commanding.

I hereby certify, that this application of to retire on the Half-Pay, does not proceed from any cause affecting his character as an Officer or Gentleman.

Commanding the Regiment.

Should the application be made in consequence of any Regimental Proceeding, it is to be stated in lieu of the above Certificate, a similar reason being assigned by the Officer making the application.

These Documents will be forwarded to the Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief in India, and will be altogether independent

[illegible] Adjutant Gene-[illegible]ce: but no Leave of [illegible]d to any Officer for the [illegible]n Exchange to Half-Pay, [illegible] these Certificates shall be [illegible]e Adjutant General. As this [illegible]me into immediate effect, all ap-[illegible]or exchange which have not already [illegible]d in General Orders, are to be renewed [illegible]ade in conformity with its Provisions, if [illegible]parties are within the Command.

Lieutenant Colonel McGregor, of the 59th Regiment, will, upon giving over to Lieutenant Colonel Tidy, of the 14th Foot, the charge of the Depot of His Majesty's Troops at Chinsurah, proceed to Berhampore in Command of such Detachments as are destined for the Station, where he will await the arrival of his Corps.

The Commander in Chief has to express his entire satisfaction with the zeal and ability which Lieutenant Colonel McGregor has so successfully applied to the Regulation and Management of the new Establishment at Chinsurah, which His Lordship doubts not, will prove a source of much comfort and convenience to the Army.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Staff Appointments to the Depot at Chinsurah:

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain James McDermott, 14th Foot, to be Adjutant.

Captain J. Clarke, 47th Foot, to be Pay Master.

Assistant Surgeon Seivwright to be Surgeon.

The appointments to take effect from the days on which they may respectively join.

The Leave of Absence granted by Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, to Captain Bell, 87th Regiment, to proceed to Calcutta, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent on that account for three months from date of embarkation, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel McGregor's Station Order of the 23d Instant, appointing Corporal Hugh Mahon, of the 11th Dragoons, to act temporarily as Hospital Sergeant to the King's Depôt at Chinsurah, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence for the periods specified:

31st Regiments—Lieutenant Kingdom, for Two Years, from date of embarkation to England, on Medical Certificate.

87th Regiment—Lieutenant Harris, for Two Months, from date of embarkation at Berhampore, to proceed to Calcutta on Medical Certificate.

The Leave of Absence granted to Lieutenant Leith, of the 13th Light Infantry, in General Orders of the 10th June last, No. 27, is cancelled, and that Officer is directed to proceed and join the Depôt at Chinsurah.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 30th August, 1826.

At a General Court Martial held at Secundrabad, on the 8th day of July, 1826, Private Thomas Boland, of His Majesty's 30th Regiment, was arraigned on the following Charges, viz.:

Charge 1st. "For deserting from his Regiment at Secundrabad, on or about the 30th December, 1825, and remaining absent without leave, until he was brought back a Prisoner to Secundrabad, by a Guard of the 2d Native Veteran Battalion on the morning of the 16th April, 1826, after having delivered himself up at Naggery, on the 18th January, 1826, to the Officer Commanding the 3d Regiment L. C."

2d. "For having at Ongole, on or about the 27th of March, 1826, in conjunction with John Conroy, Private H. M. 30th Regiment, fraudulently obtained the sum of Fifty-five Rupees or thereabouts, from Narraidoo, a Native Merchant at Ongole, and giving him an order under a fictitious name on the Regimental Paymaster of the 30th Regiment, for the above Sum of Fifty-five Rupees."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding "The Court finds the Prisoner, Thomas Boland, Private His Majesty's 30th Regiment, Guilty of the 1st Charge."

"The Court acquits the Prisoner of the 2d Charge, no evidence having been brought forward against him regarding it."

Sentence. "The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty of the 1st Charge, does therefore, by virtue of the Articles of War, Sentence him, Thomas Boland, Private His Majesty's 30th Regiment, to suffer Solitary Confinement for the space of six months, in such place and to commence at such time as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct."

Confirmed,

(Signed) G. T. WALKER.

The Sentence awarded to the Prisoner Private Thomas Boland, will be carried into effect at Secundrabad, and he will be committed to one of the Cells at that Station. The period of confinement to be calculated from the 8th July, the day on which Sentence was passed.

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in his Majesty's Service in India.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 2d September 1826

The Right Honorable the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

67th Foot.

Sergeant Major W. T. Preece to be Ensign without purchase, vice Devetell promoted 29th August 1826.

Memorandum.

Ensign Preece will continue to act as Quarter Master to the 67th Regiment, until the arrival of the Corps in England.

The Appointment of Sergeant Major Preece of the 67th Foot, to be Quarter Master, as stated in the General Order of the 6th May 1826, is cancelled.

The Commander in Chief approves of Lieutenant Colonel Chambers, 87th Foot, being attached to do duty with the 41st Foot, until further Orders.

Lieutenant Murray, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, has Twelve Months' Leave of Absence to precede the Regiment to England; but which he will rejoin immediately upon its arrival from India.

The Leaves of Absence granted by their Excellencies the Commanders in Chief at Madras and Bombay to Major O'Reilly, 41st, and to Lieutenant Gilland, of the Queen's Royal Regiments, to proceed to England on Medical Certificate and to be Absent on that account for Two Years, are confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence, for the perods specified:

31st Regiment---Ensign Primrose, from 31st August to 31st October, in extension, on urgent Private Affairs.

89th Regiment---Lieutenant Moore, from 1st to 30th September, to enable him to rejoin.

Erratum.

In General Orders of the 12th ultimo, No. 45, first line, for "Major," read *Lieutenant Colonel* Sale, &c.

Order Books to be corrected.

By Order of the Commander in Chief.

A. MACDONALD.

Adjt. Genl. of H. M. Forces in India.

We have received Penang Gazettes for the whole of July, but they afford little intelligence of any interest: they repeat the mis-statements of the Singapore Chronicle, with regard to the position of affairs on Java. The Hon'ble Wm. Clubley, Esq., Senior Member of Council, we are sorry to observe, died on the 13th July. On Monday, the 17th, the Island was visited by a tremendous gale from the West, which did much mischief to the Spice and Pepper plantations of the Western Districts.

Native Papers—Runjit Sinh.—On the 20th of July, the Prince Gorakh Sinh represented that his son Nunhal Sinh had committed to memory the Elements of the Sikh faith, as taught him by one of the disciples of *Nanak's* descendant, who might now be dismissed. The Maharaja having sent for Nunhal Sinh, and made him repeat his rudiments, decorated him with armlets of the value of 10,000 rupees. He also sent for his preceptor, who was placed on a seat opposite to that of the Maharaja, and presents were made to him of the value of five thousand rupees. Lamps were ordered to be lighted in the temple, on account of the young Prince's proficiency. News arrived from Peshawer, that Yar Mahommed Khan was preparing to send to Lahore two lacks of rupees, forty-five camels loaded with grain, and two horses, under charge of Khajeh Yakoob. The Maharaja was indisposed on the 22d, and was not recovered before the 26th, when cattle, and grain, and money, to a considerable amount, were distributed to the poor by advice of the Astrologers.

Maharaja Sindhia.—On the 22d of July, Apa Saheb had his audience of leave, when the Maharaja received him with perfect cordiality, and assured him of his ready assent, to his return to the Dekhin. Apa Saheb replied, that his father had been writing to him for seven years to come to the Dekhin, but that the Maharaja had invariably thrown difficulties in the way, and even set a guard over him. The Maharaja explained his motives, and conducted the Prince to the inner apartments, where he took leave of her highness the Bai, and received from her and from the Maharaja valuable presents. The Maharaja ordered John Baptiste, to furnish the Prince with an escort from his battalion.

Dehli.—Kahndoji Rao, the nephew of Apaji Ghosela, had an audience of the Resident on the 8th August, and brought a letter from his uncle: on being questioned what had become of him since he was at large, he replied, he had been with his uncle in the hills, at last with Raja Prithi Sinh, and afterwards with his son and successor. The son of Durjan Sal was admitted to an interview with the Resident.

Jaypur.—At the written request of the Thakurs, the Dowager Rani, and the Maharaja having assented to appear in public, all the officers of the court collected at the Sukh Nivas on the 28th. The Resident joined the assembly, having sent a letter from the Governor General. The Rani and the Maharaja then appeared, and received the respects of the Resident, and the native chiefs. From this to the 2d August, the Rajah was engaged in paying visits to the principal Thakurs at their respective dwellings.---*Jami Jehan Numa.*

We learn that on Wednesday last, a Vaishnava, in the Sivedah village, had a very wonderful child born to him, who, in five days, walked freely about the house.

Four or five days ago, a Serjeant and some Chuprassis being despatched to distrain the goods of Rajnarayn Basak, were assailed by his people when in the act of affixing the Seals of the Court, who beat them and drove them off.

On Wednesday last, a Firingi having hired a palankin for a whole day, proposed, on dismissing the Bearers, to give them three pice---as they objected to receive this, he got into a rage, and invited one of them into the house ---the bearer following him, he took up a weapon, and struck him on the hand---the man repaired to the police, when the person was secured and put into prison.

On the 14th Bhadra, an old Muselmani woman having gone to bathe in a tank, near Toltola Bazar, her foot having slipped, she tumbled into deep water, and was drowned.—*Sambad Timira Nasak.*

By letters from Patna of the 17th, we learn that the Autumn Crops were very flourishing, and the people were all in good condition. On the 7th, a large gun to which the name of Ali Mohammed was given, which was captured at Bhurtpore, arrived under chare of Captain Taylor. The gun was made in the Hijri year 1089. It is eleven cubits long. At the breach the diameter is two cubits six inches, and fourteen inches at the nozzle. The bore is 10 cubits and a half. It is on its way to Calcutta. —*Samachar Derpana.*

In consequence of the inundated state of the country of Sadiya, which is part of Asam, the crops have been destroyed, and the price of every thing much enhanced. Rice is 6 ser for a rupee, and Ghee and Oil, one ser. The Public Stores have been opened to purchasers, and their contents sold at moderate rates, which has given great satisfaction to the people.---*Sambad Kaumudi.*

[*Gov. Gaz. Sept. 4.*

The following gloomy picture of the state of affairs in Java, is taken from the Penang Gazette of 8th July:---

"The state of belligerent affairs in Java appears to be daily becoming more unfavourable to the efforts of the Dutch to restore order in the interior. The losses they had sustained, and their critical position, were known in Holland in the month of November, but still no supplies of Troops had arrived at Batavia from thence so late as the 22d ultimo. The number of effective Europeans was less than 500, and they were reduced to the necessity of maintaining the forts at Sooloo and Djocjo-Carta. Seventy Officers, besides many men, are said to have perished within the last month or two, from fatigue and exposure in the field.

"In the meanwhile the Natives, with all their well known resolution and courage, have uncontrolled possession of the country, and are represented to have profited so much by the experience they have dearly purchased in this long continued struggle, as to have become more skilful and far better Soldiers than they used to be. The Natives have fortified several strong positions, and are supposed to be gradually improving their advantages. The Dutch, in gallantly storming one of these posts in the middle of June, lost 3 Officers killed and 7 wounded, and had about 10 men killed and 40 wounded; the loss of the Natives was about 600---a result very disproportionate to the relative position and circumstances of the two belligerents. In this affair, an Aide-du-Camp of the Governor General received a musket ball thro' his neck, another through the thigh; the natives fighting desperately at the point of the bayonet. It is stated as the opinion of the Commander of the Forces in the field, General Van Geen, a very distinguished Officer, that a supply of 10,000 men must be sent out as speedily as practicable, or it is feared that the provinces in the interior must be wholly abandoned.

"The trade and revenues are represented to be greatly diminished, and heavy complaints continue to be poured forth against the new financial system, by which the public creditor is compelled to receive a dividend of 2-3ds of their dues by the depreciation of the Currency from 30 Stivers to 20 per Guilder."

If the above has reference (which we suppose it has,) to the affair of the 9th of June, our Penang cotemporary's colouring of the state of the insurrection is different from the Batavia papers, to which we alluded in a late number. Perhaps the truth lies between the two. It is not improbable, that the Dutch would be apt to dwell more upon their apparent gains, than their real losses. However, time will shew.

We have subjoined the Debate upon Lord J. RUSSELL's motion respecting Parliamentary Reform. His Lordship's and Mr. HOBHOUSE's speech are well worthy of perusal. Ministers appeared to take the matter very quietly resting quite secure upon their votes, and leaving all the argument to the reform party while their own had all the assertion, and if we may so call it, the humbug department.

[*India Gaz. Sept. 4.*

The Hooghly arrived from the Ceylon on Saturday: she left Cork on the 23d of April with a detachment of H. M. 78th Regiment: the names of several ships which she spoke are given in the usual place. We were glad to see the arrival of the Shaw in Shaw announced yesterday, from Rangoon the 20th August, as we trust she brings intelligence of the state of things at Rangoon and its neighbourhood explanatory of the information we submitted on authority of a most respectable correspondent, some days since, and which has been politely set down as a complete fabrication, by a courteous contemporary,---himself famed for the authenticity of his information. An arrival from China is also mentioned, the Brig Colonel Young; she brings news of the loss of the Venus: all hands saved.

We neglected to state how the lists of St. Helena arrivals and departures reached us. They were sent to Pinang by the H. C. Ship Marquis Camden bound to China, and from thence forwarded to Calcutta by the John Munroe.

[*Ben. Hur. Se*[illegible]

We are glad to observe, by a report of the proceedings of the Madras Medical Society, dated in March, that its numerical strength was rapidly increasing, and that it appears well calculated to fulfil the purposes of such an institution.

The report comprises an abstract of several meetings, at which some interesting cases were read.

Mr. D. S. Young, of Arungabad (also a valuable contributor to the Calcutta Medical and Physical Society) gave an account, by letter, of the extraction of an entire Dracunculus (Guinea worm,) 13¼ inches long, from the thigh of a Native soldier in the Nizam's service. During the process of extraction, the animal writhed considerably, and being placed in cold water, when removed, it continued for fifteen minutes to swim about with serpentine motions. This is a very satisfactory corroboration of the creature's vitality.

Mr. LANE gave the history of a vascular tumour which was situated on the forehead just over the nose, and had existed from birth. As it had increased considerably and felt painful, while it formed an obstruction to vision, it was determined to remove it, and was accordingly successfully extirpated: the subjacent bone was felt *rough*, when the skin was pressed against it, which would indicate an absorption of its proper membrane at that spot. The tumour was proved by injection to have consisted of meshes of vessels, (venous, it is to be presumed,) The patient, it is added, was seen five months after the operation, when no deformity existed, except a little puffiness in the situation of the tumour.

An essay on that extraordinary and formidable disease Beriberi, by Dr. WIGHT, commences with an opinion that it is distinct from any disease yet defined by nosological writers. It usually commences with a feeling of languor, followed by a sense of weight in the inferior extremities, which soon increases to almost total loss of motion and sensation. Early in the disease, considerable œdema, and great rapidity and irregularity of the pulse, supervene: and as the disease advances, numbness and sense of weight, or paralysis, extend to the higher parts of the body, and gradually increase, until the respiration becomes affected. The disease is now approaching to its fatal termination; and unless speedily arrested, soon destroys the patient by suffocation. Dissection does not satisfactorily indicate the seat of the disease—but Dr. WIGHT suggests, that it has its principal seat within the base of the brain and spinal canal.

As to treatment, Dr. WIGHT gives preference to scruple doses of Calomel, administered every night until an evident improvement takes place, which is usually after the second or third dose. If it does not take place after the fourth dose, he considers a further continuance unavailing. In these cases he thinks that depletion, followed by large opiates, so as to produce the full sedative effect of that drug, is the method of cure that holds out the best prospect of success. His own experience does not permit him to recommend bleeding with any degree of confidence. The result of several trials induces him to object decidedly to Digitalis. *Terica Farook*, though producing no effect on the numbness or paralysis, appears to be a most powerful medicine for diminishing the frequency of the pulse, and removing serious effusions.

An interesting case of fungus homatodes of the face was presented by Mr. D. S. YOUNG. The appearance was such as is unusually met in this dreadful disease. It occupied nearly the whole left side of the face; was elevated to about an inch and a quarter above the sound level of the fascial integuments, and was ten inches in circumference. The disease had been of four years standing. It must be confessed, that under all these circumstances, the prospect was a very discouraging one. Mr. YOUNG, however, very creditably to himself, extirpated the diseased structure with the Knife. In the course of the operation the malar bone was denuded, and the infra orbitary artery divided and secured. At its conclusion the patient appeared moribund, the powers of life being apparently exhausted by the uncontrollable oozing of blood. Proper remedies being applied, however, the poor man's condition gradually improved, the case went on well, the greater part of the wound healing by the first intention. A fortnight after the operation, the whole was heal'd up, except a small sinus at the inferior part of the wound. We should like extremely to learn, if the man finally quite recovered, and whether the sinus alluded to healed up or not.

The case of a wounded boy, shows, how even desperate wounds will at times, especially in the persons of natives of this country, heal without any bad consequences. The subject, a native boy about 7 years old, was gored by a buffalo sixteen hours before surgical assistance was procured. The stomach and part of the omentum protruded, forming a large tumour; —the wound being a little enlarged, the protruded parts were reduced; the lips of the wound secured by interrupted suture, and the patient was quite well in twenty-two days after the accident.

[*The India Gaz. Sept. 7.*

The talent of fabricating reports at Rangoon, of which we have seen some specimens here, appears to have been practised upon the Burmese authorities, and we understand, [illegible] interview with the Commissioners, [illegible]quiry, with evident anxiety, and a-

ter some hesitation, as to the truth of an alarming insurrection at Bhurtpore. Their fears on this head were very speedily allayed, but the enquiry is a proof of their paying attention to our proceedings in Hindustan. It has been supposed, that the capture of Bhurtpore was not without its effect upon the negociations at Yandabo; but it has been ascertained, that the result of the siege was not known to any of the parties concerned, till ten days after the Treaty was signed.

[*Govt. Gaz. Sept.* 11.

The Royal George arrived in England about the middle of May.

The Enterprize, Captain Johnston, has arrived from Rangoon 3d September, with 282 Boxes containing Treasure, estimated value 23 Lacs in specie for Government, and about a Lac and 30,000 in specie for private individuals.

The H. C. Ship Ernaad got on shore of the Western side of the Preparis Island on the 21st August, and came off with the loss of her rudder and in a leaking state; she was afterwards fallen in with and assisted to the Elephant by the H. C. Ship Investigator from whence she was towed to town by the Enterprize on the 30th August.

There is great Emigration to our provinces. Mr. Crawford departed for Ava on the 1st September, on the Diana, with his suite and escort.

Rice is falling in price in consequence of the large supplies from Martaban.

Passengers:---Brigadier T. Steward, Captain J. T. Moore, H. M. 87th; Lieut. M. Smith. N. I.; Ensign C. F. McMahon, H. M. 87th Dr. Warrand, Mr. Wm. Bowater, A. C. Marine Serjeant Major Foote, H. M. 87th, Capt. Oliver Merchant; Mr. W. Greenway, ditto; Wm. Hopkins, Writer, Bengal Pay Depart.; Twenty-three Servants and Camp Followers; Thirty-eight Row Boat Lascars, and Ten Native Passengers.

News have reached us from Port Amherst up to 18th August,---accounts had been received from Tavoy, announcing that a Treaty of Commerce and friendship, had been concluded on the 15th, and ratified with due solemnity at midnight 17th May---at their City of Bankok, in the Siamese dominions, between H. M. the King of Siam, and the Hon'ble East India Company on behalf of the British nation, by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of British India.

Patience was nearly exhausted, when, after numerous evasions and a desire on the part of the second King to break off the Treaty altogether, it was accomplished. This power possesses, in a very strong degree, the assuming and arrogant tone of their neighbours the Burmahs, in all probability the success which at length has attended Capt. Burney's unceasing though almost hopeless endeavours, may be attributed to recent intelligence, which convinced the Siamese Government, that the British had triumphed, and reduced the Burmahs to the necessity of buying a Peace. Notwithstanding this conviction, the second King as he is called has, according to the accounts which have reached us, a great wish to try his hand with the English for whom he entertains the most perfect contempt, and if he can recover his ascendancy in the political circle of that Court will, it is apprehended, strive to undo the present Treaty.

The Siamese are much afraid, as our newly acquired Territories are close upon the famous Silver Mines, we shall take the liberty of encroaching nearer to them,---against which two very strong Articles of the Treaty apply—and they are establishing a double line of Chokies to prevent any infraction on our part.

The following are understood to be the principal articles of the Treaty, and one of them has it is said, been so far fulfilled, that unhappy sufferers amounting to nearly 900 had been liberated, 400 of whom had reached Tavoy—the remainder were to follow as fast as boats could be procured. Humanity will rejoice at this circumstance, even though no other point has been gained.

The British Government engage to keep within the limits of the conquered and ceded provinces bordering on the dominions of the King of Siam, and not to make any encroachment whatever.

That an intercourse governed by cordiality, by the utmost candour, and the strictest friendship, be from henceforward established between the two powers.

That neither of the high contracting Powers shall at any time fit out armaments, without affording to the other the most explicit and satisfactory information as to the object in view.

That every British born subject carrying with him a certificate as such, and being licensed to Trade as Merchants or Mariners, shall have leave to transact his own business without a Licensed Agent, or Broker, to controul transactions.

That all such persons who desire it shall have Passports to Trade and Travel throughout the Siamese dominions, except in the district of the newly discovered Silver Mines at Menanmoi.

But that no Native of the Burmah or Pegue Country although subjects of England, shall under penalty of death put their foot on the Siamese Territories, nor shall any descendant of these people or of any other Asiatic connection, on any pretext or under any colour of protection---be suffered to land---in the dominions of the King of Siam.

That any English subject offending against the state, shall be made amenable to the Siamese Laws, with the knowledge and consent of the British Mission---but offenders shall in no instance be dealt with in a manner inconsistent with the practice of humanity and the principles of British justice.

The King of Siam reserves the exercise of a hospitable reception to all or any fugitive subject from the English dominions who may seek protection, nor shall they be delivered up though claimed upon any account.

The English Governments are at libetry to receive fugitives from the Siamese dominions, and to afford equal protection.

The Effects and Estates of British Subjects domiciled within the dominions of the King of Siam, shall be at the disposal of the lawful Heirs, or their Agent.

It is forbidden under the penalty of death, to introduce Opium into the Siamese dominions.

The King of Siam engages to deliver up all native Burmahs and Peguers and all Christian Captives now in his dominions and treated as Slaves---who desire to leave his dominions.

The subjects of both Countries shall be duly informed, and comport themselves accordingly--The King of Queda, now a prisoner with the Siamese, shall be released under the guarantee of the British Government that he shall never undertake hostilities against the Siamese.

[*John Bull, September* 11.

Pinang Intelligence.

JULY 22.—The Brig Mary has put back with the loss of her masts.

The H. C. Ships from Bombay, have passed the Island. Letters have been sent in from some of them.

We have seldom had occasion to report on the state of the weather here, as hitherto it has been generally uniform. On Monday night last, however, the Island was visited with a tremendous gale from the west, which commenced at midnight and continued about two hours. The sudden gusts which succeeded each other, were very severe, and occasioned considereable damage to the Spice and Pepper Plantations in the western districts, where, not being sheltered, the gale was felt with greater violence. Several trees on the hills were torn up by the roots, and the Bungalows on them have all, more or less, experienced some injury: the Verandah of the Government Bungalow, we understand, has been blown down; but we are happy to add, that in its whole progress the mischief did not extend to the loss of human lives.

The Shipping in the harbour, it appears, were perfectly secure, as we have not heard of a single accident amongst them.

JULY 29.—By the arrival of the Ship John Munro, from Singapore, our Commercial accounts are very unfavourable. We observe too the intelligence of the sad depreciation in the prices of Indian produce, particularly of Pepper, had been received there.

The John Munro brings accounts that the Ship Caledonia, Captain Ferrett, bound to Batavia, with a Javanese Crew, was attempted to be cut off on the West Coast of Sumatra. One of the crew approached the Chief Officer, whilst walking on the quarter deck, and made a thrust at him with a kris, which the Captain observing rushed out and prevented the blow, but unfortunately lost his own life in the act, as the villain instantly turned upon him and stabbed him to the heart, of which he died almost immediately; after committing the murder he jumped overboard, but was shot in the water. The Chief Officer put into Padang, not deeming it safe to proceed with such a Crew without a convoy or some other assistance. The Caledonia sailed afterwards in company with The Queen of the Netherlands, also bound to Batavia, for four days, but was lost sight of on the fifth, and doubts are entertained for her safety.—*Pinang Gazettes.*

English News.

THE ARMY.

War-Office, May 19.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet W. Cuninghame to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ogle, promoted; R. Holden, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Cuninghame.

3d Regiment of Light Dragoons—Ensign H. Cosby, from the 61st Foot, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice M'Douall, promoted.

4th Ditto—Cornet E. Harvey to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Richardson, promoted.

7th Ditto—T. J. Pettat, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Vivian, promoted.

8th Ditto—S. H. Ball, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Miller, promoted.

10th Ditto—Cornet L. Redmond, Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Knox, promoted.

12th Ditto—J. Pulteney, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Hamilton, promoted.

15th Ditto—Cornet F. Ives to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Musgrave, promoted; and E. Montimer, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Ives, promoted.

17th Ditto—Cornet Hon. R. F. Greville to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Massey, promoted; and S. W. Need, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Greville.

4th Regiment of Foot—A. Lonsdale, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ruxton, promoted.

14th Ditto—Brevet Major M. Everard to be Major, vice Tidy, promoted in the 44th Foot; Lieut. H. B. Armstrong to be Captain, vice Everard; Ensign B. V. Layard to be Lieut. vice Armstrong; and Lieut. J. Grant to be Adjutant, vice Armstrong.

17th Ditto—Ensign H. Des Voeux to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Clunie, promoted in the 55th Foot; W. S. Rawson, Gent. by purchase, vice Des Voeux; and T. Graham Gent. without purchase—to be Ensigns. Ensign D. Cooper, vice Clunie, promoted, to be Adjutant.

29th Ditto—Ensign C. Eaton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Champain, promoted; and W. G. Alves, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Eaton.

44th Ditto—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel F. S. Tidy, from the 14th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Morrison, deceased.

50th Ditto—Assistant-Surgeon T. Young to be Surgeon, vice Micklam, appointed to the 4th Dragoon Guards; and Staff-Assistant Surgeon J. Young to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Young.

52d Ditto—C. F. Norton, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Campbell, promoted.

55th Ditto—Lieut. J. O. Clunie, from the 17th Foot, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Verity, promoted in the 92d Foot.

60th Ditto—Quarter-master-Sergeant J. Booth to be Quarter-master, vice W. Maxwell, who retires upon full pay.

64th Ditto—Assistant-Surgeon A. Campbel, from the 32d Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Thompson, promoted.

78th Ditto—Ensign J. E. N. Bull to be Adjutant, vice Cooper, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

84th Ditto—Lieut. A. P. Pack to be Captain, by purchase, vice Shee, promoted; Ensign R. J. Bulman, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Pack, and C. Hodgson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bulman.

85th Ditto—Ensign Hon. A. H. A. Cooper, vice Wynyard, promoted; and Ensign H. Wynyard, vice Lord Crofton promoted—to be Lieuts. by purchase. J. W. Fitzpatrick, Gent. vice Cooper, to be Ensign, by purchase.

86th Ditto—Ensign L. Halliday to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Nunn, promoted; and E. Davis, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Halliday.

88th Ditto—Ensign R. Warburton to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Buller, promoted; and G. Acklom, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Warburton.

89th Ditto—Ensign J. Gray to be Lieutenant, vice Olpherts deceased; H. J. Dewes, Gent. vice La Roche, whose appointment has not taken place; and C. Lee, Gent. vice Gray—to be Ensigns.

92d Ditto—Captain I. L. Verity to be Major, by purchase, vice Spink, promoted.

94th Ditto—Assistant-Surgeon R. J. B. Burkitt, from the 36th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Renwicke, superseded.

Ceylon Regiment—Second Lieut. T. W. Rogers to be First Lieut. by purchase, vice Lord W. Montagu, promoted; and J. Edwards, Gent. to be Second Lieut. by purchase, vice Rogers.

Cape Corps (Cavalry)—J. F. Watson, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Sargeaunt, promoted.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Staff Assistant-Surgeon W. H. Hume, M. D. to be Surgeon to the Forces.

BREVET.—A. W. Young, Esq. late Lieut.-Colonel on the half pay of the 3d West India Regiment, to have the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the West Indies only; and Captain F. Champagne, of the 20th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

UNATTACHED.—Major J. Spink, from the 92d Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel of Infantry, by purchase.

Captain C. Shee, from the 84th Foot, to be Major of Infantry by purchase.

Lieuts. R. H. Wynward, from the 85th Foot; G. W Buller, from the 88th Foot; Edward Lord Crofton, from the 85th Foot; M'Kenzie Champain, from the 29th Foot; Hon. N. H. C. Massey, from the 17th Light Dragoons; G. Knox, from the 10th Light Dragoons; and A. R. Wellesley, from the Royal Horse Guards—to be Captains of Infantry, by purchase.

Ensigns T. O. Partridge, from the 96th Foot; C. Ruxton, from the 4th Foot; and Cornet H. Pealeaze, from the 16th Light Dragoons—to be Lieutenants of Infantry, by purchase.

Hon. R. T. Rowley, J. Gregory, Gent. W. Graham, Gent. and C. B. Caldwell, Gent.—to be Ensigns, by purchase

MEMORANDA.

The under-mentioned Officers have been allowed to dispose of their half-pay:—

Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Young, 3d West India Regiment; Major R. Armstrong (Lieut.-Colonel), late 9th Royal Veteran Battalion; Captain T. Hunt, 70th Foot; Captain J. Hammond, 8th Garrison Battalion; Captain D. W. Ross, 34th Foot; Captain T. M'Intosh, 92d Foot; Captain W. H. Alley, 4th Foot; Capt. N. Greene (Lieut.-Colonel), 35th Foot; Captain T. Chartres, 34th Foot; Lieut. B. J. Livius, 15th Light Dragoons; Lieut. W. H. Boys, 21st Light Dragoons; Lieut. H. Donaldson, 101st Foot; Ensign J. L. Clarke, 44th Foot; Ensign D. Munro, 24th Foot; Ensign T. Graham, 62d Foot; and Cornet J. C. Cooper, 22d Light Dragoons.

The rank of Captain W. H. Blenkarne, of the Royal African Colonial Corps, to be permanent from the 2d April, 1824.

The Christian names of Ensign Tireman, appointed to an Un-attached Commission, by purchase, on the 26th Nov. last, are George William.

The christian name of Lieut. Shiel, of the 3d Foot, is Theobald, and not Thomas, as stated in the Gazette of the 8th ult.

The appointment of Lieut. H. Nason, from half-pay 8th West India Regiment, to the Ceylon Regiment, as stated in the Gazette of the 8th ultimo, has not taken place.

The name of the Second Lieutenant appointed to the 69th Foot, is Bulman, and not Bulmer, as stated in the Gazette of the 8th ultimo.

The date of Captain R. D. King's exchange from half-pay Un-attached to the 53d Foot, is 25th April, 1826, and not 20th April, as stated in the Gazette of the 13th instant.

The date of Assistant-surgeon Russell's appointment to the 77th Foot, is 25th April, 1820, and not 25th May, as stated in the Gazette of the 13th inst.

Lieut. G. Massy, who retired from the service on the 13th instant, was upon half-pay 66th Foot, and not 52d Foot, as formerly stated.

UNATTACHED.—The under-mentioned Officers having Brevet Rank superior to their Regimental Commissions, have accepted promotion upon half-pay, according to the General order of the 25th April, 1826:—

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel C. Campbell, from the 1st Foot; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel A. Peebles, from the 9th Foot; and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel R. B. M'Gregor, from the 88th Foot—to be Lieut.-Colonels of Infantry. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. M'Ra, from the 1st Foot; Bre... W. Irving, from the 28th Foo... nant-Colonel W. Rowan, from th... vet Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. M... 52d Foot; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel... from the 42d Foot; Brevet Lieut.-C... from the Royal African Colonial C... Lieut.-Colonel G. L. Goldie, from the... Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. Stewart, from... Foot; Major J. Watson, from the 14th F... vet Major J. M. Belshes, from the 29th Foo... vet Major J. Crowe, from the 32d Foot; ... Major T. Huxley, from the 70th Foot; Br... Major P. Baird, from the 77th Foot; Brevet ... jor Honourable F. C. Stanhope, from the 78th... Foot; Brevet Major A. Creighton, from the 91st Foot; Brevet Major A. Gore, from the 95th Foot; Brevet Major J. Austen, from the 25th Foot; Brevet Major D. Wright, from the 15th Foot; and Brevet Major P. Dudgeon, from the 58th Foot;—to be Majors of Infantry, by purchase.

Royal East India Volunteers—Lieutenant W. A. Hunt to be Captain, vice Johnson, appointed Adjutant; Ensign E. Parish to be Lieutenant, vice Hunt; and G. Trevor, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Richard C. Codrington, who resigns.

THE SCOTSMAN.—MAY 17.

The Black Man's Bones.—"Murder," says the proverb, "will out." Mr Henry Hunt has published a letter, which throws some light on Cobbett's fraudulent attempt to pass off the bones of a negro for those of Tom Paine, and raising money by the exhibition of them. "I trust," says Mr Hunt, "that my trade of selling matchless blacking, which sticks confoundedly in William Cobbett's gullet, is full as respectable as that of digging up dead men's bones, and endeavouring to raise the wind by offering for sale a few hairs from the skull, for a guinea a lock, to make rings of. Matchless jeweller! I flatter myself that my trade is quite as respectable, and a little more profitable, than his bone and hair scheme, or I shall soon follow him into the *Gazette*. Matchless Member of Parliament! But even then, I shall come out of it better than he did, and pay something instead of *nothing* in the pound to my creditors. When Cobbett was a private in the 54th, the Rev. Mr Benton, vicar of Halifax, Nova Scotia, received a letter from the D'Anvilles, to request that a search might be made for the remains of their distinguished ancestor, the Duke and Admiral of the French fleet, who died there about the year 1741, and to transmit them for sepulchral interment in the family vault at Paris. The search was made in vain; and it was about to be abandoned, when Cobbett, who stood sentry at the military burial-ground, suggested that *some other bones of similar dimensions would do as well.* Matchless ingennity! The vicar used to laugh heartily when he related this tale."

Licence taken with a Poet—A few days ago, one of the most popular modern poets being on his way to London at a short distance from the metropolis, was accosted by a respectable looking man, who inquired whether he knew a Mr. W. a gentleman well known in the literary world. "Perfectly well," was the reply; "Then you are also probably acquainted with Mr ——?" "I am that individual," said the poet. "Bless me how fortunate!" rejoined the stranger, "I have often wished to see you, and although it is our first meeting, you will not, I hope, think me intrusive, if I request your autograph, for I have been collecting signatures of eminent men for some time past." The poet drew some paper from his pocket book, and wrote upon it his name. They parted. In a day or two after he had occasion to call on an eminent London house, the principal of which informed him he had honoured his order. "My order! (said the poet) explain yourself?" "The £10 Sir." —"What £10?" "The money which we paid the strange gentleman." It appeared, on further explanation, that as soon as the collector of autographs had got the much desired signature, he wrote above it, "Please to pay the bearer Ten Pounds," presented it to Mr.—,and received the money.—*Bristol Mercury.*

Effects of lying—About a fortnight since, as a mechanic of Thorverton was on his way to Plymouth on foot to visit a relative, he fell in with a corporal's guard, escorting a deserter, and being very prone to a species of petty lying vulgarly called "flinging the hatchet," he told the corporal that he had once been a serjeant in the 52d regiment, and enjoyed a pension of 15d. per day. The soldier, unwilling to give him credit for being a veteran," or perhaps thinking he might have "caught a Tartar," asked him for his discharge, which our hero not being able to produce, was promptly handbolted and committed to the county gaol, where he has remained ever since, on deserter's allowance of 6d. a day, and will not be liberated till an answer is received from the regiment to which he pretended to belong!—*Bristol Mercury.*

THE SCOTSMAN,—MAY 20.

Receipt for Finishing a Young Lady.---Take a daughter of a cheesemonger, tallow-chandler, or any other tradesman, who has some money but not much information, and if she be an only child, so much the better for your purpose. Stuff her with plum cake and praise till she be nine years of age, then teach her the horn-book, and let her practise for three or four years at such reading as may be selected for her by Mary the maid of all work---the said Mary taking especial care that Miss is her confidant in all her little matters in the flirtation and sweethearting line. When she enters her thirteenth year, send her to Miss Diddlefidget's "Establishment" to be *finished.* Here there are two

[illegible]hed---" heddication and [illegible]rst, she must read a little [illegible]void every thing like gram- [illegible] and a plague. Put her up [illegible]*arleywoo playtail*," and she is [illegible]m her up six octaves and a half [illegible]and down again, and make her [illegible] at the harp *musicked*. Inform [illegible]merlane succeeded Charles the [illegible]Emperor of China and that Julius [illegible]feated Oliver Cromwell upon the [illegible] the Marquarrie river in Nova Zembla, [illegible] is completely *historified*. Tell her [illegible]himberaco is a great salt lake in Siberia, [illegible]that the Po is a burning mountain in Arabia [illegible]ix, let her give a whirl or two to the globe, [illegible]nd point out the longitude of the Arctic pole, and the latitude of the Equator; and she is *geographied*. Make her waltz for three hours in the week with a French valet out of place, and she is *Attitudinized*. The other accomplishments may be obtained for money, without any exertion upon her part. So much for the "heddication."---*The Ass*.

THE ENGLISHMAN.—May 21.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 16.

COLONIAL OFFICE, DOWNING-STREET, May, 9.

Earl Bathurst has this day received from Sierra Leone Dispatches, which have been addressed to his Lordship by the late Major-General Turner, under date of the 2d and 3d of March last, and of which the following are extracts:—

Sierra Leone, March 2, 1826.—In my last dispatch I had the honour to state to your Lordship that I was on the eve of proceeding to the Sherbro' country, for the purpose of consolidating those arrangements for the abolition of the slave trade, which I had entered into with the Kings and Native Chiefs. On the next day, 7th February, I sailed in his Majesty's colonial brig Susan, accompanied by the brigantine Eleonore, and the Swift cutter, with a detachment of troops, consisting of fifty Europeans and forty Natives; there being but six regimental Officers at Sierra Leone, with five hundred men, none could be spared, and my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Ross, having recently died, there was but Lieut. Robertson, Acting Major of Brigade, who could accompany me, except Staff Surgeon Stewart, as Medical Officer. Mr. Macauly and Mr. Randall, both Members of Council, had again the kindness to give me the benefit of their assistance.

On my arrival in the Sherbro', I discovered that the great slave dealers who had retired from the Sherbro' and Sea Bar, on signing the Convention prohibiting the exportation of slaves, had joined with those of the Gallinas, and had come to the resolution of re-establishing the slave trade by force, even in the districts where it had been voluntarily given up by the Native Chiefs; and were there assembled in force, up the Boom river, seizing our people, and putting at defiance our power and our rights.

These Slave dealers are all mulattoes, descendants of Europeans, strangers to the soil, and I grieve to say, men generally educated in England. Their education gives them great superiority, and their wealth power.

My force was not of a nature, under ordinary circumstances, to justify my undertaking a difficult service up these rivers, but, as the native Chiefs were wavering, and a great case of humanity at issue, I determined upon a rapid advance and attack of these people.

Captain Owen, Royal Navy, employed upon the surveying service, with the Leven frigate & Albatross schooner, happning to be surveying these rivers at the time, I thought it my duty to communicate with him, with a view to ascertain whether he could, consistently with his instructions, co-operate with me for a few days, which he very kindly and cordially consented to do.

The Leven, the Susan, and the Eleonore, drew too much water to enter the rivers, but, by taking every thing out of the Albatross and Swift, we contrived to get them over the bar, and with them, our different boats and four large canoes, we proceeded up the Boom River on 16th Feb. Capt. Owen appointed Lieut. Mudge, first of the Leven, and two Midshipmen with two boats and their crews, to accompany me in the Swift, whilst he himself embarked in the Albatross,—commanded by Lieutenant Owen, Royal Navy. The difficulty of getting these vessels up the river was considerable, and they frequently took the ground, but by unceasing exertions we got with the troops, two hours before day-light next morning, within two miles of the stockade of Bolm (which they named Sierra Leone).

The Albatross had taken ground nine miles down the river, but I decided not to lose a moment in attacking the place. One of the guides acquainted me with path which led through the woods to the rear of the town, and I sent a serjeant and twenty men to shew themselves there whilst we attacked in front. The unexpected appearance of this party threw the enemy into such confusion that they made a precipitate retreat into the woods, without waiting to fire the guns (found loaded and primed), upon the advanced guard, who thus landed without opposition, and took possession of the place, which was fortified in the manner usual with stockades, that is a double row of palisadoes, the place a square, with flank defences thrown out at the angles; we found in it ten pieces of ordnance loaded, near one hundred stand of small arms, of all sorts, a quantity of ammunition, nine barrels of powder, a quantity of loose balls, and a quantity of other stores, which, with fifteen persons, we secured, and then reduced to ashes the town and stockade.

The prisoners and others having acquainted me that the principal stand was intended to be made at Maccaba, a place fifteen miles higher up the river, I set out for it the next morning, when I had the satisfaction to see the Albatross schooner join, having been lightened still further by discharging her ballast and water. About noon of the 19th, we all arrived within two miles of Maccaba, at a shoal over which we could not carry the vessels; the place being in sight, I ordered the men into the boats, and an immediate attack to be made upon it. Two boats, with small brass guns in the bows, manned with seamen, under the command of Lieut. Mudge, Royal Navy, and two large canoes with forty soldiers, under Lieut. Robertson, Acting Major of Brigade, formed the advanced guard; and I followed close with the rest of the troops, Captain Owen, Royal Navy, with the seamen, accompanying me.

The extraordinary fertility of the soil producing impervious cane grass, generally from twelve to sixteen feet high, made it impracticable, without great delay, to secure our flanks by occupying the banks of the river, whilst with the steep banks, become very high at this dry season, it gave to the enemy a great advantage by its shelter. On approaching to the town, a flank fire of musquetry opened on the advanced guard, whilst two pieces of ordnance from the town enfiladed the river in front by a fire of grape.

Lieutenant Robertson, with the troops, made for the left bank, but a little confusion took place, from several of the black rowers leaping overboard with fright, and nearly upsetting them; but he made good his landing, though he unfortunately received a wound through his leg, and I immediately joined him with the rest of the troops, the two little guns in the boat rendering us good service. Desirous to save loss to our little party as much as possible, I determined to force my way to the town through the long grass, but I was shortly checked by an impassable creek in front, which secured the town against assault on that bank. Seeing this, and the loss which would attend an advance in the boats, I immediately crossed the river with the principal part of the troops, and occupied the bank opposite to the town, where, from the shelter of the long grass, they soon silenced the two guns, and weakened the fire from the town; leaving three men in charge of Lieutenant Robertson, I decided, under cover of their fire, to carry the town by the boats, and having no other officer, I joined them myself, and, accompanied by the naval officers, seamen, and a few soldiers, we advanced rapidly, and carried it without further loss.

I regret that, against an enemy so little worthy, several valuable men have been disabled; but the country is one of great strength, and the position was chosen with judgment. The nature of the country made it impossible to ascertain either the number or loss of the enemy. Not being able to learn that they had any other place up the river, and as they were thus driven out of our territories, defeated and disgraced, with the loss of their town and stores, I determined to proceed no further, and after carrying away the guns and stores, and destroying by fire the towns and neighbouring village, we embarked, and got safely to the shipping in Sherbro', on the 23d, after destroying the two principal strong holds, with eight smaller towns, where these wretches kept their victims in chains until the ships were ready to receive them; and I sincerely trust that this lesson will teach the deluded of the country not to put further faith in the vain boastings of these wicked people, who, by administering to the worst passions of the ignorant and unfortunate inhabitants, not only depopulate and turn into deserts the most fertile plains which I have ever seen, but so blunt their feelings and brutalize their natures, that, for a few bottles of rum and heads of tobacco, the parsent is found, without remorse, casting away his offspring. Each village is engaged against the other for the purpose of making prisoners; and men, like beasts of prey, are ever on the watch to seize their neighbours and their fellow-men.—[The Major-General concludes with bestowing high praises upon the officers and men employed in the preceding service.]

"Sierra Leone, March 3, 1826.

I lament exceedingly that an attack of fever got up the Boom river should prevent my having the honour of submitting to your Lordship some observations upon the bearings which the circumstances detailed in my despatch of the 2d inst. have upon the state of this unhappy country, and the prospects which they hold out a revolution in the affairs of the inhabitants.

The people of the Gallinas having joined the insurgents in hostilities against this Government, have subjected themselves to all penalties attending a state of war; and although the bar of the Gallinas river is an extremely difficult and hazardous undertaking, I think that, by blockading them, and making a strong party there, I shall completely break up the slave-trade, and stop for ever from those shores, the export of near thirty thousand slaves annually, substituting agriculture, security of persons and property, industry, civilization, and knowledge of the blessings of the Christian religion. At all events, if my health is restored, I will do my best.

MEDICAL PROFESSION IN LONDON.

A book has just been published on the privileges of the College of Physicians in London, entitled "An Exposition of the Medical Profession in the British Dominions." It is dedicated to Mr. Peel, as the investigator and corrector of abuses, and purports to expose the grievances "which, for the advantage, real or imaginary, of a very few individuals, have, for centuries, deeply affected the welfare of the public, the interests of the medical profession, the progress of medical science, and the rights of the Universities." The chief object of the Author seems to be, to prove that the London College of Physicians, by the rigorous enforcement of its original Charter, and of the subsequent statutes enacted in its favour, or by the usurped extension of its powers in the shape of by-laws and internal regulations, and restrained, within unjustifiable limits, the number of practising physicians—had created a monopoly in its own favour, and deranged the relative proportion which ought to exist between the members of the different branches of the medical profession. These points, we are inclined to think, the writer before us has satisfactorily established,—but whether the magnitude of the evil resulting from them be as he represents it, or to what extent any evil is practically experienced, may admit of much dispute and of a great variety of opinion. In order to support his reasonings, our author states certain facts.—

"At the end of last year, we are told that the number of physicians who practised in London amounted in all only to 174, which number as compared to the amount of population allows only one physician for 7,000 inhabitants. The number of surgeons who practised in this metropolis at the same time is stated at 1,000; the number of apothecaries at 2,000, and that of chemists and druggists at 300. Thus the Medical Staff of London would amount to 3,474, of which the number of physicians would only be as one to 18. In Paris the proportion is widely different. In that capital the number of physicians is 600---that of surgeons 128, and that of apothecaries 181---Thus in Paris the class of physicians, instead of being to the other branches of the profession as 1 to 18, is nearly five times as numerous as the surgeons, more than three times as numerous as the apothecaries, and twice as numerous as both. In the other cities of Europe, where medical practice is most deserving of attention, the proportions are nearer those of the French than the English capital. The first remark that strikes us as the result of this statistical account, is the amazing difference between medical corps in Paris and London compared in both cases with the number of inhabitants. In this city we have 3,474 medical practitioners of various descriptions to take charge of the health of 1,200 000 inhabitants; in Paris 900 practitioners do the same office for 800 000 people; being in the former case as 1 to 345, and in the latter as 1 to 900.

"With such extraordinary medical assistance in this metropolis, it would be rather singular if many of us were left to die a natural death The thing is truly appalling! Only think of nearly 4,000 regular physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, and druggists,---without including the irregular troops of corn-doctors, horse-doctors, tooth-doctors, and quack-doctors,---let loose upon us every day, to the imminent danger of our lives or liberties, our persons, or our purses! There is no wonder, though our bills of mortality are longer than our other bills---Taking the number of deaths in this metropolis at the annual average of 30,000, only about seven persons and a half are left to be dispatched by one practitioner."

GUILDHALL.—Mary Hosier was brought before Alderman Magnay on Wednesday, charged with having mysteriously deprived one Mr. John Watson of a gold sovereign, without his consent. Mary Hosier is a maiden of all-work, recently arrived in town from Gloucestershire, with a prospect of speedily becoming a damsel of no-work---for she has met with many good *friends* in town who have carefully instructed her how to imbibe full-proof gin at any hour, and she has already made considerable proficiency therein.—Her accuser, Mr. John Watson, is a large comely, well-impinguated, soft-spoken young personage, handsomely done up in bottle green broad cloth; and according to his account she deprived him of his sovereign in this manner: Between ten and eleven o'clock he was at the Black Bull, in Smithfield; and Mary was there likewise—he was eating oysters by himself, and Mary was drinking gin with her friends. Whilst he was eating his oysters, Mary watched him attentively, as though she begrudged him every oyster he swallowed; and at last she said to him—"I say, Mister, don't you mean to give me an oyster?" "Certainly" replied Mr. Watson; and thereupon he very gallantly handed her one of the finest; and at the same time took a sovereign from his pocket to pay for what he had had. But Mary no sooner saw the sovereign glittering between his fingers than she snatched it from him, clapp'd it into her mouth with the oyster, and gave a gulp---"It isn't *gone*?" said the astonished Mr. Watson;—"Indeed, but it is though!" rejoined Mary; and thereupon Mr. Watson laid hands upon her, and gave her in charge to a constable; for he really did not believe that she had swallowed it, and he was in hopes the constable would find it concealed somewhere or other.—The constable, one Mr. Bradley, a worthy blacksmith of St. Sepulchre's parish, said he "sarched her immadently, as far as it was possible for a man to sarch her, and found nothing in the shape of a sovereign."—"Howsomever, she told me," added the constable, "that the gentleman shoved it into her mouth, and it might have slipped down unawares, along with the oyster"—a circumstance not at all unlikely—as far as the *slipping down* goes, for your fine fat oyster is a marvellous lubricator of the throat.—Mary, in her defence, declared positively that Mr. Watson actually did *shove* the sovereign into her mouth—that is, if it *was* a sovereign, which she did not believe.---"When I ax'd him to give me a hoyster," said she, "he did give me one certainly, but he offered me money as well.---'I'll give you half a sovereign, pretty maiden,' said he to me, 'if you'll let me see you home.'---'No, Sir,' said I to him again, 'I wants none of your money; I've got money of my own, and what I've got, I works hard and honestly for.' And with that he takes me round the neck, and shoved the money into my mouth---he did---shame on him!" Mary concluded by saying, that she verily believed it was only a half sovereign after all---because "it slipped down so desperate easy."---Mr. Watson, in reply, solemnly declared, that it was a whole sovereign, and that the story of his having forced it upon her was utterly untrue. She snatched it from him, and popp'd it into her mouth the very instant he took it out of his pocket; and he could bring a dozen witnesses to prove it.---"Then let the case stand over until to-morrow," said the Alderman; and Mary was reconducted to prison---The damsel was brought up for a second examination on Thursday; and, having in the interim undergone a *medicinal* process, the sovereign was forthcoming in due time; which being restored to the owner, he begged to decline all further proceeding. The hapless maid of all work was, in consequence, discharged.

FIGHT BETWEEN ALIC REID AND GAYNOR.

On Tuesday a fight took place between Alic Reid and Gaynor, at No-man's Land for 50*l.* a-side. Gaynor was attended by Jem Ward and Whiteheaded Bob; Ried by Richmond and Tom Cannon. Both the men being well known in the ring, good sport was anticipated, and the expectation was not disappointed. The combatants soon evinced their good intention, and in the first round there was severe counter hitting, both shewed blood, but Gaynor threw his man, and had decidedly the best of the round. In the second round Reid was thrown over the ropes (2 to 1 on Gaynor). In the third round, after some hard hitting, Gaynor went down. The fourth round was an exchange of heavy hitting---both fell. They continued the combat with great spirit and science, and dreadful hitting on both sides for an hour and ten minutes, during which they fought thirty four rounds, in the last of which Reid was thrown on his head, and was unable to come to time. It was admitted that greater science or game was never witnessed than were displayed by both the combatants. The punishment of Gaynor, who lost a front tooth in the contest, was terrific. Reid, who if possible, fought with still superior judgment, was also dreadfully punished, and it was some time before either could quit the ring: they were both put to bed at St. Alban's. Reid was backed by a swell, and was the favourite with most of the knowing ones. They have both established a high character. On the road home Stockman, who had backed Reid, appeared to have lost his temper along with his money, and at South Mims challenged any man in England, of his weight, to fight. Dick Curtis, though lighter, accepted the offer, and in three rounds so completely satisfied Stockman's appetite, that he refused another taste. Riedie and Raines were also rather presuming, which caused Josh Hudson to administer a little wholesome correction, which had the best effect on both, and rendered them perfectly modest the rest of the journey.

JOHN BULL.—May 21.

NEWS RAISONNEE.

Lord Clanwilliam, our Ambassador to the King of Prussia, arrived in London on Thursday, on leave of absence.

Amongst the numerous country banks which have recently failed, the bank of the Paddington Canal is the last—on Tuesday it yielded to the great pressure and run upon it, but its affairs were soon in a state of liquidation.

The William and Mary Yacht has arrived from Dublin at Deptford, where she is to be broken up---but we are assured that the idea that this measure has been resorted to lest the *feelings* of the Irish Catholics should be wounded by the perpetual recurrence of her name, is groundless.

The Red House Union Club had a grand day's *sport* in a field at the back of the alehouse on Tuesday, when some persons whose names are reported to be Ross, Osbaldeston, Winslow, and Anderson, dispayed their skill, wisdom, and humanity in firing double barrelled guns at poor unfortunate birds let out of boxes, with bits of string, upon which they betted and won each other's money. A great many *pigeons* suffered in the course of the day.

Mr. Peter Moore being placed the other day at one of his public meetings of directors between two tradesmen, and wishing to cast a slur upon them, said, "how prettily I am fixed between two tailors." On which a gentleman observed, that being beginners they could

(*Continued in the Additional Supplement*)

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COUR[illegible]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1826.

(Cantinued from the Supplement.)

not afford to keep *more*, than one *goose* between them.

A great dispute has arisen among the ladies of a country town, of which we forget the name, in consequence of the airs shewn off by three of their number, who choose to call themselves *ultra exclusives*—their names have not reached us; but what has created the strongest disgust is, the smallness of these ladies' pretensions; since the one who principally shews off such *childish* airs, is, after all, sprung from a counter; another is but a lucky emigrant, whose husband's family have nothing particular to brag of; and the third *hopeful* dame is the wife of a little ostentatious Dutchman, who has made himself conspicuous by keeping a show. We understand the Mayor means to interfere if the folly is persisted in.

The Right Hon. MR. FREEMANTLE is to be the new Treasurer of the Household, and MR. WILLIAM YATES PEEL succeeds MR. FREEMANTLE at the India Board.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR NEILL CAMPBELL has been appointed Governor of SIERRA LEONE—the gallant officer has already received numerous visits of condolence from his friends upon the occasion.

DOCTOR PHILPS, famous for his experiments on rabbits, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society—he has previously promised, we are told, to confine his future operations to *Welsh Rabbits*.

The conduct of SIR MARK WOOD before the Magistrates one day last week, is severely commented upon by several of our correspondents—we consider it would outrage the feelings of our readers to refer to such a scene, which can only be accounted for by a supposition which would render SIR MARK's walking about, a circumstance of danger to the community.

SIR FREDERICK ADAM reached London on Thursday from Paris—it was said last week that he was upon the *Eve* of returning from the Mediterranean.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—One of the greatest discoveries yet made in navigation has transpired, and the patent has been abandoned in consequence of the technicalities of the Patent Laws. Three-fourths of the fuel now used in steam navigation, will be saved. The vapour of quicksilver is substituted for steam with similar machinery, and a few precautions to prevent any waste of the metal by a pipe on the safety valve. The bottom of the boiler, which is very small and strong, as compared with that now in use for producing steam, is conical, and the termination of the cone is in contact with the burning coals which surround it. The heat is communicated almost instantaneously to the quicksilver in the boiler, throwing it into vapour, at the temperature of 656 of Fahrenheit. Its elasticity and power can be indefinitely increased by heat, and the greater the elasticity produced the greater the vacuum in the cylinder on opening the valve communicating with the well. The saving of stowage will be very considerable, and a ton of quicksilver will be sufficient for propelling a vessel to India and back again with 140 horse power.

A numerous squadron of the Yacht Club, under the command of LORD YARBOROUGH in his new splendid vessel, are to cruise in the Mediterranean during the ensuing summer.

A consequential chap going through a turnpike the other day, which did not fly open immediately on making his appearance, reproached the collector as a lazy fellow, cast a shilling on the ground, and tauntingly bade him pick it up, and fetch change. The collector picked up the shilling *instanter*, and counted ninepence, which he placed where the shilling had laid, and with a significant leer said, pointing to the spot, "There's your change, Sir." The Corinthian in vain abused and commanded: the toll-keeper stood, as Shakespeare says, "master o' th' Tiger;" and Mr. Consequence was under the necessity of condescending to bend his noddle to mother earth, and, taking up the change, drove off in a bang-up style, with cheers from many persons who witnessed the affair.—*County Chronicle.*

A STATEMENT OF FACTS

REGARDING THE MARRIAGE OF EDWARD G. WAKEFIELD, ESQ. WITH MISS TURNER.

In the end of February I went to Macclesfield, for the purpose of paying a long-promised visit to my friend the Reverend DR. DAVIS. At that time I had heard MR. TURNER's name mentioned, but merely in casual conversation about Cheshire people; and I had no more knowledge or thought of his daughter, or any of her family, than I have of people in the Moon.

I will now state how I came to think of her, and to do what I have done.

MR. TURNER has lately purchased an estate near Macclesfield. Upon this property he has built a house, into which, when I was in Cheshire, he was about to remove. He is Sheriff for the county this year.

MR. TURNER having till the late purchase been a stranger to the county, and having, as is said, made a very large fortune by trade, which he has discontinued, to become, all at once, what is called a 'country gentleman,' it is not surprising that he should be an object of jealousy to the old established gentry, and of envy to the numerous manufacturers of the neighbourhood where he has settled. But, unless I had witnessed it I never would have believed that those passions could exist to the extent in which I found them preying upon the peace of MR. TURNER's neighbours.

A wish to obtain information respecting the silk trade, (of which "the distress" has of late been a subject of deep interest at Macclesfield), led me into the company of these people, and particularly amongst some, whose hatred of the "new squire" seemed, like the *odium theologicum*, to be great in proportion to the little difference that exists between his station and theirs.

This display (which, probably, I never should have witnessed, unless the envy and jealousy of MR. TURNER's "friends and acquaintances" had been just then particularly excited by his preparations to "do honour" as they said, "to the office of Sheriff,") was so new, and therefore so amusing to me, that I was led by mere flow of spirits, and the want of some better occupation, to take pleasure in observing it, and afterwards in exciting such pitiful spite, by finding provoking answers to the many ill natured stories against MR. TURNER, of which such spite appeared to be the principal foundation.

Of course amidst all this back-biting MR. TURNER's only daughter was not forgotten. She was described as ugly, ignorant, awkward, and vulgar.

I was truly informed, however, that MISS TURNER was a pretty, clever, unusually well-educated, high-spirited, and most amiable girl; and I was thus enabled to seize every opportunity of describing her in all the colours of the rainbow. A good listener must often contradict. The Macclesfield School for Scandal, and one SIR B. BACKBITE in particular, found me an inappreciable audience for their stale sneers till at last my ears rung with MISS TURNER's name, and I became *her* champion, as well as her father's.

Still I had no thought of marrying her. I had sought and enjoyed the fun of talking about her father, because the people at Macclesfield would, with the exception of the silk trade, talk about nothing else, and, as I have said before, because any high spirits had no better employment; but if I had left Macclesfield two days sooner than I did, I should in a week have forgotten MISS TURNER's name and all that concerns her, as completely as I now forget how and when it was that I learned the alphabet.

But on one of the last days of my stay in Macclesfield, I heard a discussion as to whether any "country gentleman" would accompany the High Sheriff on his way to the Chester Assizes. This discussion ended in the expression of a general opinion in the negative. My friend DR. DAVIS, who is one of the most noble minded persons I know, was near me at the time. I asked him, with a look and manner that begged him to say "Yes," whether he would join MR. TURNER's procession. He answered, "Yes, that I will, if it is only to shew that I do not share these people's pitiful jealousy." God knows why—I cannot tell—but I exclaimed. "So will I!" A thought, a wish, a determination just then entered my head. It was, that I would marry MISS TURNER myself before the Chester Assizes, and get up such an escort for her father, as must have driven the most bilious of his detractors mad.

Nothing could appear so preposterously extravagant. All I knew of MISS TURNER was, that she was at school at Liverpool. I had no chance of meeting her. Meeting her, I had no chance of persuading her to marry me without her father's consent; and his consent was out of the question, for I had made an appointment at Calais within six days from that time, and I would not allow anything to interfere with that engagement. "What folly! what madness!" I exclaimed; and yet I could not drive the crazy wish from my head. I foresaw that, even though I should persuade MISS TURNER to marry me, I should obtain, not a rich heiress, but a beggar; for I knew that she had no property in her own right, and I had heard enough of the vindictiveness of her father's temper to be almost certain that he would never forgive us. I thought of the passion of hatred towards myself that would probably take possession of him, of the apparent impossibility of success, of the great danger of the attempt, of the world's reproaches, and of everything that would have deterred me, had I been in my senses, from committing the act of a madman.

Still, I had not entirely lost my senses; for my determination to marry MISS TURNER was clogged with three very reasonable conditions. They were first, that I should find her to be a sort of person whom I could love and cherish for her own sake; secondly that I should bring her to believe that she would be happy in marrying me; and thirdly, that I would not use force, or the shadow of force, nor even put the slightest restraint upon her inclinations in any part of the adventure.

Here was a task! To marry within three days a person of whom I knew so little, and whose knowledge of me must have been equally limited, and (for this made the difficulties almost insurmountable), to become pleased with her, and make her pleased with me, before even proposing marriage to her!

The apparent impossibility of the thing urged me on; and I pursued its execution with reckless activity. I formed and rejected plan after plan, till at last I decided on that which induced the schoolmistress to give me the opportunity I desired of conversing with MISS TURNER.

My servant, who was not above half in the secret, was so frightened at the success of his own grave and unsuspicious deportment, that he made a capital blunder, on leaving me at Liverpool, and proceeding with Miss TURNER towards Shrigley. She was thirty miles before me on her way towards home, before I discovered that she had left Liverpool. I followed of course, intending had they reached Shrigley to drive there at once, and get my servant out of the scrape at any rate. But fate had decreed that MISS TURNER should wait at an hotel at Manchester, close to the house of one of her favourite uncles, for more than two hours, without the sign of impatience.

On reaching the Inn, I introduced myself to her not by telling her my name, nor indeed, any otherwise than by saying that the carriage would be ready in a moment. I then talked of her journey, of the rain, of a curious clock which we could see from the inn windows, and, indeed, of any thing that might prevent her asking questions for which I should have no answers.

She was not in the least alarmed, but answered me cheerfully and aptly upon every subject. In ten minutes the carriage was ready. She held my arm whilst I stood in the hall talking to a waiter, joined me in wishing the landlady good day, and entered the carriage amidst a crowd of idle gazer's whom my hurried arrival had collected round the Inn.

She had very often been at Manchester, and knew perfectly that the horses' heads were turned in an opposite direction to the road to Shrigley. When I entered the carriage, the wooden blinds were raised. I lowered them, fearing that such an appearance of concealment might excite curiosity; and after asking her if she had forgotten nothing ordered the boys to drive on.

The first thing I said to her in the carriage was, "Do you know *why* you have been sent for from school?"—"Yes, she said, "Miss Daulby told me, though she was desired not to tell me, that my mother is ill." I immediately assured her that this was not the case; that I had reasons for deceiving MISS DAULBY; that MRS. TURNER was, I believed, quite well: and that she should have a full explanation by and bye. She seemed gratified to learn that her mother was not ill, and neither expressed, nor shewed, the slightest anxiety to know more.

I then exerted every power of my mind to amuse and please her. My great object was to draw her out to see what sort of a mind she had; to learn what had been her education, and what were her opinions, manners, and habits.

I soon discovered (what our subsequent close intimacy has fully confirmed) that she has a vivid imagination, and a judgment beyond her years. Why, then, it may be asked, were not her suspicions excited? Because, I answer, her imagination enabled me to discover at once, the subject that interested her; and, by turning that discovery to account, to make myself an object of interest to her: and she felt no alarm in my company because her judgment enabled her to see and feel the great pains that I took to treat her with the delicate and respectful, yet tender kindness, that her extraordinary situation demanded.

It must be difficult for any one to imagine what actually occurred; but I assert, that if she had been a fool (as the newspapers have industriously represented her) she would probably have hesitated to continue the journey with me. As it was, not even a shadow of alarm, or even of suspicion, ever crossed her mind.

A state of high excitement caused my spirits to overflow. She was almost equally elated. We talked and laughed incessantly. Never in my life did I say so much in the same time. All subjects came under discussion—the gravest and the most ridiculous—the most important, and the most trifling. Her quickness, imagination, and good sense, astonished and delighted me. Instead of having to bring my conversation down to the capacity of an ordinary school girl, I found that I could talk on at random, and that she understood every word I said. She, too, was gratified to discover that I enjoyed her display of a natural wit and keen sense of the ridiculous, with which she is gifted. Marriages, it is said are made in heaven. Ours was made by the first two hours of our conversation.

It may be asked—if I had found her ugly, ignorant and vulgar as she had once been described to me, what should I have done? My mind was quite made up. I should have taken her back to Liverpool, desired the schoolmistress to send immediately for MR. TURNER, and should have left with her, for him, a partial account of my freak—urging him to conceal it for his child's sake. I had not mentioned marriage to her. As my motives for taking her back would never have been suspected, so my motives for taking her away would never have been discovered. I intended to refuse all explanation upon the subject, beyond admitting an act of seeming folly, and in part describing, what would have been considered an unfathomable mystery. I trusted to MR TURNER's good sense to keep the secret. At all events, *that* was my intention.

If she had felt alarmed, and had objected to travelling with me, I should have made for Buxton, and should have sent her home with the landlady of the Buxton Hotel. In this case, as my object in taking her away would have been suspected, I should neither have appeared nor have written; and I had, by many precautions, taken care to conceal the real actor in what would have been called "an unsuccessful attempt to run away with MISS TURNER." But, instead of having to fulfil either of these intentions, every thing conspired to confirm my main resolution.

No one can imagine the pains I took to know my future wife—and, finding her, as I did, all that is delightful, how I strove to interest her, and to make her pleased with me. That I succeeded there can be no doubt; for when, having made up my mind to propose marriage to her I asked her whether she knew where she was going? She said, "No, but I suppose you do? and I do not wish to be told. I rather enjoy the uncertainty." I informed her that she was going into Yorkshire, and that she would probably meet her father at Huddersfield. "Very well," she replied; and she then reverted to the conversation which had been broken off by my question. This occurred after we had left Manchester about three hours.

As we proceeded we still talked incessantly, and often alluded to the strangeness of our situation. I gradually assumed towards her a manner, which I cannot readily describe. It was not studied. It was perfectly natural. I behaved to her as I would to a beloved sister, whom I had joined, after separation from childhood, and whom my whole soul was bent upon pleasing—with careful reserve, and yet with the most affectionate[illegible]ness—with intimacy without familiarity, and the greatest, the most marked and thoughtful kindness, but with no more tenderness than a man of feeling would display to helpless woman accidentally placed under her sole protector. She was, I suppose, pleased by this manner of treating her. By what means I cannot tell further; but that she was pleased I had soon ample proof.

As we approched Huddersfield, I mentioned the possibility of our not meeting her father there and of her having to travel on with me till the following day. Now her love for her father is unbounded, and forms, perhaps, the most marked trait of her character. Yet as she has since often assured me, she was agreeably disappointed at hearing that she might not see him so soon, and that she might continue to travel with me till the next day. Few will believe this; but it is strictly true; and I know so well her love of truth, and sense of justice, that I am sure she will confirm my assertion. I am not such a coxcomb as to say that she was in love with me; but, as I was already delighted with her, who had taken no pains to please, she might well be pleased with me, who had spared none to captivate. I cannot explain this secret of her heart; but I state the fact, according to my belief and her assurance.

On reaching Huddersfield, my supposition of her regret at the thought of our separation was confirmed by her high spirits whilst we were at an inn there—*after* I had told her that we had no chance of seeing her father till the next day. We staid an hour, I believe, at the inn, where we eat, drank, talked, laughed, and almost played, as if we had been on a party of pleasure.

It was then dark. She expected to travel alone with me all night; and she knew neither to what place she was going, nor with what object so strange a journey had been undertaken. But she *did* continue the journey, not merely without a sign of hesitation, but with every mark of delight at our incessant conversation, and the hurry and excitement of the whole adventure.

At Halifax, my servant, on whom fright and fatigue had brought on a fit of the gout, remained behind. Openly, and so that she must have heard me, but in French (which, I did not then know, she perfectly understands), I gave him orders to secure to London. He asked me whether he should engage "family rooms" for me in the Brunswick Hotel? I said "Yes; but do not tell any body that I am married, and go to bed and stay in bed ill or well, till you see me three days hence." This, I suspect, did partially open her eyes to my ultimate object; for soon afterwards, as I was talking to my brother, in French, about her, and the time when we might reach Scotland, she desired us not to "tell secrets" in French, unless we wished her to understand them.

Be this as it may, we continued to travel through the night, occupied as before with incessant conversation. Her spirits never flagged for a moment. Every thing, almost, was converted into an excuse for laughing. The all but dangerous rapidity with which the Yorkshire post-boys drove through the darkness: the significant requests of more than one landlady on the road, that we would honour them with our company on our return; my struggles, after two sleepless nights, with an almost overpowering drowsiness; various petty accidents; and the probability, ascertained during the night, that the carriage would break into pieces before morning, all furnished us with reasons or rather excuses, for being so merry that any one who could have seen and heard us must have been satisfied of the perfect good will of both parties to lose no time in reaching Gretna Green.

I, of course, continued to direct my whole attention to improving her partiality for me, not merely by sharing and encouraging her joyous good humour, but also by entering into all her feelings, and by bestowing upon her such personal attentions and caresses as without being indelicate, or or calculated to alarm her modesty, were an unequivocal declaration of my wishes and intentions. And I undoubtedly succeeded; for, before we reached Kendal, she treated me with all the affectionate confidence and gratifying intimacy that a cherished friend and admitted lover could have expected from her.

At Kendal, after breakfast, I was about to undeceive her, to explain the stratagem I had used, in order to know her and make myself known unto her, and to attempt, by a common course of supplication and argument, to persuade her to marry me.

The Devil reminded me that, besides the means of persuasion furnished by our already established intimacy, I had a very powerful argument to use. *She had passed one whole night with me!* and I could have urged that, for her own sake, she would do well to become my wife without delay. True it was, that I had treated her with the utmost delicacy; and her conscience would have been clear, though she had not married me. But then, there was an ill-natured world, which, knowing how much I had done, would never give credit for any degree of forbearance, and would laugh at any saying or declaration of mine, as the mere result of fear or repentance. The argument was, indeedent, at last to a gentlewoman, tremendously powerful; but I felt an invincible repugnance to using it. A romantic fit (for which no stranger will give me either blame or credit) came upon me; and under its influence, I dreaded to appear a brute in the eyes of this sweet girl, who was already so well inclined to like me; and whom, had I used that ungenerous argument, I should have married by a means, which promised to insure for me her dislike, instead of the tender love that I then felt certain of inspiring her with.

Still, what other chance had I of obtaining her free, and full, and openly expressed approval of an immediate marriage? Even though, as I half-suspected, she should not, in heart, object to becoming mine, she must, for the sake of her pride, have *made* objections which I could not have answered; and it therefore behoved me to furnish her with some excuse for yielding to my wishes. There was no time to lose. Whether or not I should use the ungenerous argument, I *had* passed

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[illegible] gone too far to recede, [illegible]ance by any means short [illegible] generous argument recurr[illegible]; but I always repelled it, [illegible] head ached for some other [illegible] and excusing her approval of [illegible]rriage, without destroying her [illegible] me.

[illegible] device struck me, which I ultimately [illegible]cess; and I declare that that pretext [illegible]d, not as the surest and easiest means [illegible]; her, but as the only one which would [illegible] marry her without, in the very act of [illegible]. risking the loss of her good opinion.

[illegible] entered, at once, and I may say eagerly, [illegible] what she thought a scheme for securing her [illegible]her's fortune. There was no holding back, no [illegible]esitation. "Yes," she said, "with pleasure, for papa's sake." She evidently *exulted* at the idea of being useful to her parents, and expressed so beautifully her admirable feelings towards them, that I was very near clasping her in my arms, and betraying all.

Here, in order to shew that I am not the ruthless ravisher, and that she is not the consummate fool, that we have been described, I must proceed with considerable detail.

As soon as she had expressed not only her consent, but her wish, to marry me, I said to her, "Ellen, you have one other important consideration. If you feel any repugnance towards me; if you do not feel that you shall be able to love me, and to be very happy in living with me entirely henceforth, tell me so without hesitation. There is no absolute necessity for our marriage. I beg of you to reflect most carefully upon this point, and to examine your feelings towards me. You have seen very little of me, but still we are become as intimate as if we had known each other for years. I hope, and do not doubt, to treat you always, for your own sake, with more than the tenderness which your peculiar situation has hitherto obtained from me. But think; and do not decide rashly. If you dislike or object to marry me, say so, and I will take you back to Shrigley, when your father's affairs must be arranged in some other way."

This speech, which was dictated by a vain wish to satisfy myself that I had a large share in her decision, she listened to with the deepest attention. I would not allow her to answer immediately. A long pause (which she will perfectly recollect) ensued. At last she said, "If you are always as you are now, I *hope* to be very happy with you." "But," asked I, "what do you *believe?*" We bandied these words, hope and believe, till we both laughed. I could not expect her to make an impressive declaration of attachment. I told her I was satisfied, as her answer left every thing to depend upon *me*. I thanked her, kissed her, and encircled her in my arms; and from that moment I treated her as my future wife; talking to her of the years of enjoyment I promised myself in her society; of my anxious desire to obtain her tenderest love, and to consult her welfare and happiness by every means in my power; of my tender and affectionate feelings towards her, and of the thousand things that a man would say to his affianced bride just before their marriage.

In all this I was perfectly sincere. Her admirable conduct had in a few hours (hours, which circumstances had spun out to weeks), made me love her more than I should probably have done after a common acquaintance of years. Her courage and presence of mind; her good sense and judgment; her wit and acquirements; her most gentle and affectionate, yet most happy and cheerful temper; her helpless situation; her evident partiality for me; the very wrong that, but for such partiality, I should have been inflicting upon her; all conspired to fill me with the strongest emotions of tenderness towards her. I swore to myself and to her to render her the happiest of women, and to make her, as a devoted husband, more than ample reparation.

This tenderness from me, and the caresses to which it gave rise, soon restored our cheerfulness. As we passed the mountains of Westmoreland we projected a summer visit to the Lakes. Near Carlisle, and on the border it was impossible to think and speak of any thing but Waverley and Walter Scott, and the last hour of our journey to Gretna was occupied in telling stories of the hair breadth escapes of run-away couples, and in all but boisterous mirth at the anticipated surprise of her Cheshire friends and acquaintances, when they they should hear of her marriage.

When near Gretna, I found that she was well acquainted with the marriage service, having, as she told me, "often read it, little thinking, then that she should want it so soon."

I, therefore, in order to gratify another romantic whim, took care that the ceremony should be more formal and solemn, than is either necessary or usual at Gretna. She performed her part in it with the utmost cheerfulness: giving steadily, and with evident signs of feeling, right answers to the solemn questions of the marriage service; and when I first called her my wife she embraced me with as much tenderness as if I had been the long cherished object of her choice.

The die was now irrevocably cast; but I had still three important objects in view—to keep my engagement at Calais; to inform Mr. Turner, as soon as possible, that his daughter was legally, and to speak as humbly as possible, not ineligibly married; and if possible, to conceal from my wife that I had, in any degree, sinned against her father.

I therefore proceeded at once to Dover, and sent my brother into Cheshire, with instructions to conceal nothing from Mr. Turner, but to urge him to avoid a public scandal, and above all things to join me, for his child's sake, in maintaining *her* good opinion of me.

Unfortunately, when my brother reached Shrigley, Mr. Turner was in London; and he was persuaded to trust an explanation to a third person, who knew nothing but the bare fact of the marriage.

On our journey to Calais, and during our stay there, my wife's confidence in me was without limit; her high spirits rather increased than diminished; and our mutual attachment seemed, as it were, sincere and unbounded. At Dover she made the acquaintance of some friends of mine, who crossed the Channel with us, and who will bear witness to our mutual affection. Calais, though a wretched place, was full of novelty and amusement to her. There we passed nearly a week, like any other newly-married couple, and as if neither she nor I had any reason for anxiety. Indeed, although, occasionally I could not but be anxious to learn in what manner Mr. Turner had received my brother's communications, I was so fully occupied in teaching, dressing, caressing, and amusing, the high-spirited and affectionate girl, whose happiness, whatever might be the conduct of her family, I now considered as the first object of my existence, that I was indifferent to almost every thing but the actual enjoyment of the moment, of which no one can imagine the intoxicating nature, who has not, by rare good fortune, been the first object of a young heart's legitimate tenderness. And the revolution in her situation was so complete—converting her in one day from a scolded or neglected, and always restrained school-girl, into the earthly idol of a passionate and romantic husband—that it is not fair to wonder at her having, under its happy influence, prefered the vaudeville even of a Calais theatre, to the die-away songs of a Liverpool concert, the hasty productions of a tenth-rate *marchande de modes* to the little coal-skuttle bonnet and scanty pelisse of a Macclesfield dress-maker, and my poor company to that of her governess.

On the 15th of March the Dover packet brought a friend for whom I was waiting, and my wife's uncles.

All the newspaper accounts of our meeting are mere inventions. They went to the Hotel Meurice where, I was told, they had asked for me. I proceeded there, but not finding them, returned to the Hotel Quillacq, and was then informed that Mr. Robert Turner, and Mr. Critchley, together with a lawyer, and several Bow street officers, were coming to arrest me on a charge of abduction, and that Mrs. Turner was dangerously ill.

My carriage and passports were ready, and I could have escaped to the world's end with my wife; but I really wished to meet her uncles; and even if I had not so wished, the accounts of Mrs. Turner's situation would have fixed me to the spot.

I sent to Messrs. Turner and Critchley, to say that I awaited them. When they appeared, I begged for a short conversation with them before they should see their niece. My object in desiring to see them first, was to tell them the whole truth, and to entreat that, for her sake, they would not, as she was now my wife, give her a bad opinion of me. They turned a deaf ear to all that I could say upon that subject, seemed convinced that the marriage was null and void, and urged me, in consideration of Mrs. Turner's most dangerous illness, and Mr. Turner's abject distress, to put no obstacle to the return of their daughter to England. I could not hesitate for an instant. I led her to them, and left her with them. On my return, I found her as much convinced as they were that we were not married.

I then, seeing their misery, hastened to afford them all the comfort in my power, by taking them into their niece's bed-room, and assuring them that *that* was the first time I had ever entered it. Mr. R. Turner asked me if I had any objection to *write* what I had stated? "Not the slightest," I replied, "if you think that it will be a comfort to Mr. and Mrs. Turner;" and I immediately wrote a strong declaration to the effect of what I had just assured them. Mr. R. Turner and Mr. Critchley will bear witness that I did not do this under the influence of fear, or to obtain credit or favour for myself; but that, seeing their *conviction* that no marriage had taken place, and induced by their repeated assertions to entertain, myself, a doubt upon the subject, I did it voluntarily and calmly, merely to give the whole family some consolation in their distress.

There was then some desultory conversation about arresting me. This I knew was out of the question, but I offered if the lawyer would undertake that I should be bailed, to proceed immediately to London. He would not give me an assurance to that effect. I therefore declined returning to England immediately; but I assured Messrs. Turner and Critchley, that I would certainly appear there very soon, and meet manfully, though submissively, the worst consequences of what I had done.

On the same day I addressed a letter to Mr Turner, in which I eagerly sought to remove from his daughter to myself, all the blame that might attach to our marriage, and repeated, even in stronger terms, my previous declaration, under the same impulse that had induced me to make it to his brothers.

The following extract from that letter will shew the spirit in which it was written.

"I am assured, Sir, by your brothers, that my marriage is null and void. If this be the case I shall feel the deepest regret, not on my own account, I hope, but because reparation will thereby be put out of my power. If your daughter be not, and should never be my wife, I have indeed done you an *irreparable* injury. In that case I should desire to give you my proof of abject repentance, if any sacrifice on my part could only tend towards removing the evils of which I shall have been the Author; but I fear I shall be unable to do any good by suffering myself. Nevertheless I shall place myself at your disposal. Every facility shall be afforded by me for the pursuit of your vengeance. I go to Paris only to fulfil an indispensable engagement, and shall hasten to return, to suffer cheerfully whatever punishment it may be your pleasure to inflict upon me.

"If I have not mistaken the spirit of your brothers' measures, nothing but the Act of Parliament can decide whether or not your daughter be my wife. For her sake, I certainly trust that she is; but if she be not, and if you decide that she never shall be, then I have only to desire that *every shadow of doubt* may be removed from the question; and, in effecting this, I shall not only be ready, but most anxious, to afford any assistance that it may, happily, be in my power to offer.

"I trust, Sir, that you will not misinterpret the spirit in which this hasty letter is written. I do not seek any favour from you; I am not influenced by any feeling of alarm. I am prepared for, and anxious to meet, the consequences of what I have done, and I have no hope of being able to persuade you to think favourably of me. I have tried to write, in the first place, with a view to your comfort, what undoubtedly would give me comfort in such a case; and secondly, under a conviction that I am your son, with the manly frankness which, I trust, is habitual to me; so that, at least if at present you know nothing but ill of me, you may learn that I am any thing but a sneaking coward, who would hesitate to repair a grievous wrong by every means in his power."

Mr. Turner answered this letter by obtaining a warrant against me for a capital felony. I no sooner heard of it, than I hastened to England, where I have always been anxious to surrender myself, and give bail for my future appearance. Hitherto offers to that effect have obtained no answer from Mr. Turner's agents.

I am impelled to make this statement, (from which I have purposely excluded *numerous corroborative details*,) not with a view to my own justification, for *that* I know is impossible, but in order to remove from myself some of the most injurious, and from my wife the mortifying imputations, which have been cast upon us both.

It may be well to pursue me vindictively, but it is cruel to make her suffer for my sins. I will therefore trust that this repeated acknowledgment of the injury that I have done to Mr. Turner, and the proof which it furnishes that I have no wish to defend myself, may check, for the future, the well meant, though misguided zeal, with which his Agents have laboured, and are still striving to make his daughter a public laughing-stock, and the object of everlasting curiosity and comment.

The above Statement has been submitted to Mr. Turner, *together with the following Letter*:—

Sir—In compliance with the implied pledge contained in a letter which I lately addressed to the Editor of the Courier, I have the honour to inclose, for your consideration, an account of the circumstances attendant on my marriage,—which account it is my intention to circulate amongst my private friends.

If the public statements respecting your daughter and me had not, for the most part, appeared originally, in a Newspaper which is supposed to be under the control of your Agent, I should have treated them with complete indifference, and nothing would have induced me to aid in making your daughter an object of public discussion; but as many of the ridiculous and mortifying paragraphs respecting us both have been inserted with the stamp of your authority, though, I feel certain, without your knowledge, I am impelled to rectify the misrepresentations which they contain, by describing, in their true colours, amongst *my* friends at least, your daughter's amiable character and admirable conduct,

And although it has been impossible for me to do this without acknowledging, in their fullest extent, my heavy sins towards you. I have no objection to your making such acknowledgment public in all its details, if you should agree with me in thinking that the false imputations cast upon your daughter may thereby be removed.

To you, Sir, I am anxious to repeat that I have no wish to escape from the punishment which it may be your pleasure to inflict upon me.

But I must, at the same time, beg you to believe that, in thus submitting myself to your vengeance, I have no selfish hope in being able to moderate your anger. My *sole* reasons for this step are, the recollection of my engagement to place myself at your disposition, and an anxious desire to facilitate, by every means in my power, whatever course of proceeding may be thought most conducive to your daughter's advantage.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant, EDWARD G. WAKEFIELD.

London, May 6, 1826.

THE WARNING.

(From New Monthly Magazine for June 1826.)

There is a curse that Heaven hath flung
On the badge and name of slave,
A malison that no human tongue
Hath ever learn'd to brave:
Ages roll on and still its shame
Gains depth with flow of years,
And the scorn of time on the hapless name,
Like the brand of Cain appears.

And wherefore! save that the captive's chain
Must unnerve the spirit free,
And the soul by bondage disgraced in vain
Tries to rise from obscurity---
Dares not nobly die as freemen die,
For bonds could not hinder this---
Thus the slave if he live in his slavery,
For him is that curse amiss!

He may bend the yoke if he cannot break—
He may raise the sword and brand—
He may rise in the strength of his cause and make
Red war with avenging hand:
He may conquer'd be, and the death he dies
Be torture keen and slow;
But his cause is just, and his dying cries
Ask vengeance for his woe.

He may not hug his chain, and live;
He may not contented be,
With a life where all virtue is negative,
With breath a calamity;
Where the free sun shines on the will-less man,
That oppression's whip hath torn,
And the birds that fly, and the breezes that fan,
And the waves are all free-born.

If such be the law for all slavery made,
And so dark the curse it bears
If the plant, deep sown by flagitious trade,
And water'd with blood and tears,
Give no promise, no fruit, scarce the withering leaves
That drop before summer's height;
Can it only be just in white hued slaves
To dare for their freedom's right!—

May not all earth's sons in their first best cause
Claim the prize of liberty!
Since Nature enacts no partial laws,
But commands the world—"Be free!"
She calls:—"Who presses down slavery's yoke,
And refuses to slack the rein,
Shall perish ere long in the thunder-stroke
That will shiver the captive's chain."

De Clifford, a Romance of the Red Rose. A Poem in twelve Books, 8vo.

The talent bestowed on this poem would probably have secured a fair reputation for its possessor had it been employed upon a more fortunate subject. Nothing under the genius of Milton could render an epic poem popular at the present day, and the author of "De Clifford" must not, therefore, be surprised to find his labours slighted. The hero of the poem is the tenth Lord De Clifford, son of the ninth Baron, the bloody Clifford of Shakspeare, whose character the author, in his well-written and ingenious preface, attempts to clear from some of the odium which the chroniclers and our great dramatist have cast upon it. On the death of the ninth Lord De Clifford, his possessions were confiscated, and his son was brought up as a peasant on the lands which ought to have been his inheritance. The ballad of the Nuthrown Maid is generally supposed to be founded on his adventures, which also supply the subject of the present poem.

We extract a few lines from the conclusion of "De Clifford," which will, we think, give a pleasing impression of the poem:—

"'Tis done; now leave we sorrowing: tears are due
To moisten graves; but where the brave man lies
Will Honour plant spring blossoms, and the bee
Suck from their bells sweet honey-dews, and birds
Wild warbling keep their Valentines, and choose
Such spot as meetest for their tales of love!
Nay, smile not thou; in sooth the soldier's grave
Hath round it halo; and there is a sigh,
Which rising there, may come upon thy soul
With such a swell of gentleness, 'twill leave
Its trace unrazed through many a busy scene.
"Now fare thee well! our legend has its close;
Our English lay. 'Tis even such a wretch
When linnets sing and all is glad in June,
'Tis even such; perchance of worthless weeds
'Twill seem, nor win one little day of smiles.
Yet frown not thou. Who mocks the legend's hour
Of olden times, or deems the minstrel's song
An empty strain, or jingle of vain sounds,
Were better shunn'd than cherish'd. Hard his heart
Whom fancy never leads beyond the coil
O' th' workday world! So be not thou; but lend
Thy soul to pensive musings, and good deeds
Shall follow, and in gentlest course run round
Thy quiet years. Farewell! a closing verse,
And then our legend of the rose is done.

I. M'Curdy, *Cecil Street, for Improvements in generating Steam.*---Two positions are assumed in this novel method of generating steam:—1. That when a quantity of water is exposed to a given temperature, the quantity of steam formed in a given time will be as the surface, all other things being equal. 2. That steam is not generated in proportion to the intensity of the heat to which the vessel is exposed; but to the extent of surface exposed in a state of moisture to the action of the fire at a particular temperature. It is ascertained by experiment that the hotter metal is, the more slowly will water evaporate from its surface. Whilst only one second is required to evaporate a body of water at a temperature of three hundred degrees of Farenheit, eighty-nine seconds will be required to evaporate the same body at a temperature of five hundred and twenty degrees, and even thirty seconds upon red hot iron. For generating steam upon this improved method, a number of tubes or vessels are constructed of wrought or cast iron or other material of a certain length and diameter, in the interior of each of which another vessel of a still smaller size is inserted, leaving a small space on every side, as well as at the two ends, between the outer and inner tubes or vessels. These vessels thus constructed are termed "Franklin Duplex Generators;" the inner tubes are closed at both ends, except in the last, which is termed the "Steamometer," which is meant to contain the steam for the supply of the engine, and into which the steam generated in the whole of the generators is collected. These outer tubes are connected at the ends by pipes leading from one to the other. These vessels thus constructed are placed in a common heated furnace in the manner of gas retorts, or in the most favourable mode for heating. The water is injected by a forcing pump into No. 1 of the vessels, through which it is forced or distributed around the space between the two vessels, which is termed the "Water line," and from thence the steam and water, in an uniform rush or current, passes in succession through the rest of the tubes or vessels, until it reaches the steamometer, out of which it passes through the eduction tube, which is inserted into the lower part of the steamometer into the engine. The water line varies in size, according to the diameter of the tubes, from half an inch to an inch and a half; and the steamometer contains about ten times the solid contents of the working cylinders of the engines. Upon this principle steam is generated with astonishing rapidity and with a small degree of heat, the great body of water in a boiler is entirely avoided, there can be no possibility of danger or explosion, and there is a great saving in weight, room, and at least one half the fuel now consumed. A steam barge is in operation upon the Thames upon this principle, with ten small duplex generators, and two steamometers, which the scientific are invited to inspect. The engine is only seven inches in diameter and eighteen inch stroke. The generators expose an immense surface to the action of the fire, every part of which is exerted in the generation of steam, and at a moderate temperature are thought capable of generating steam for an engine of fifty horses power. The patentee has offered to dispose of licences upon moderate terms; and as strong evidence of the efficacy of the plan, in case his generators do not succeed, he does not demand remuneration.

HOLYROOD.

(From Blackwood's Magazine

Imperial Holyrood! to thy green court,
Where knightly pride and peerless beauty stray'd,
It soothes lone Meditation, in the shade
Of thought-awakening eve, to make resort;
For heart-arousing visions brightly come,
And glide before the wizard Memory's glass:—
Lo! Kings and Queens, and stately Nobles, pass,
Now moulder'd all within the silent tomb:
Grey Towers and Galleries! hath your pictured gloom
No tongues oracular to tell what was?
Yet here the pale, stain'd ghost of Rizzio flits,
There giant Darnley stands in anger mute,
And Mary, loveliest mould of woman, sits
Amid her maids, who listen to her lute.